CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
E. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL: X. NO. 21 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1922. TWO ANNAS

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922		
29th Jan. ..	"CHLEDONIA.	7,572
4th Feb. ..	"EGYPT	7,941
11th „ ..	"DELTA,'	8,097
18th „ ..	"MACEDONIA '	10,512
25th „ ..	"MOREA,,	16,890
4th Mar. ..	"MALWA,,*	10,941
11th „ ..	"KARMALA,,	8,933
18th „ ..	"KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „ ..	"CHINA	7,952
1st April ..	"NARKUNDA,*	16,118
8th „ ..	"CALEDOMIA,,	7,572
15th „ ..	"EGYPT,, *	7,941
22nd „ ..	"MACEDOMIA "	10,512
29th „ ..	"MANTUA „ *	10,902

*"MANTUA, "MALDERA "MALWA, } Through steamers from Australia.

"EGYPT" .. Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date. about	Steamer.	Tons.
about 1922		
26th Jan. ..	"NUDDEA"	7,928
9th Feb. ..	"MADURA"	8,600
23rd „ ..	"DOMALA"	8,200
9th Ma. ..	"HATIPARA"	8,182
23rd „ ..	"MANDALA"	8,246
6th Apr. ..	"NEVASA"	9,071
20th „ ..	"MANORA"	7,885

*Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND FAR EAST.

About	
28th Jan.	DUNERA

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Late 1922.	Steamers	
27th Jan. ..	"NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb. ..	"MANTUA"	
24th March..	"NALDERA"	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks
24th Jan. ..	MADURA ..	Karachi direct,
30th „ ..	SHASA ..	Karachi Coasting.
25th „ ..	CHAKDARA ..	Busreh direct
25th „ ..	KAROA ..	E. & S. Africa
28th „ ..	BARJORA ..	Krachi & P. Gulf
27th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct
1st Feb. ..	VASNA ..	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kusado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	29th Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	8th Feb.	15th Feb
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure

HakushikaMaru T. Isonaka 8151 13th Jan 31st Jan
Awa Maru N. Narni 8037 10th Jan 26th Jan
Tamba Maru I. Aoshima 5845 25th Jan 6th Feb
*Hekodate Maru C. Hideshima 8th Feb 9th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS DO ESTADO.
(PORTUGUESE STATE MARINE TRANSPORT.)

S S. MARMUGOA.

Fast sailing to Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa-bay and Lorenzo Marquis, on the 31st January, 1922.

Special accommodation and provision for Indian Deck Passengers.

The steamer provides Hotel accommodation for Hindoos and Mahomedans. A duly qualified doctor is in attendance on board the steamer.

Special concession allowed to members of the same family.

For particulars regarding passages and freight to the above ports please apply to the undersigned or to our Sub-Agents, Messrs. PARSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., at 7-11, Petit Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents.
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhboi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,200
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

	Rs. a p
Capital Authorised	[illegible] 0 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	[illegible] 0 0
Capital Paid-up	15 2
Reserve Funds	25,12,12 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Kasur	Rohtak
Fazeapore	Lahore City	Sarsodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Montgomery	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of [illegible] per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS same as low as Rs. 5, received and interest allowed at [illegible] per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 ...	59,78,150

HEAD OFFICE:
52-58, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 39, Chaik Memon Street,

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara.	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein.	Colombo.
Basrah	Hillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 929,500
Reserved Fund	£ 286,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., O.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Horaby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sale of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANKING.

YOUR CHILD
GETS.
Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child. Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birthday deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Saving's Bank. We pay.

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 220.

ILLUSTRATION-
Rs. 10 to open account.

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interest	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	138.03	Interest
20.	Deposit		
1.52	Interest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
20.	Deposit		
2.10	Intrest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
55.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Intrest	3405.22	Total
110.38	4th Year		
and so on			

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405 For full Particulars write to

THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Phone 3305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi,
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 59,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frenchtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 347.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00 00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHAGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.
WANTEDACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENST

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 5,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREEH AND CO.,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LDT
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a 991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar, Street, Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIATIC COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates, Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.

For particulars apply to

HEAD OFFICE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac. Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000. The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to [illegible] d Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

D. N. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October.

THE CHEAPSET FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

Telg Lodge, Tel. No. 2719

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,
VITHAL SAVANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL,

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SHORTHANDTYPISTS. Persons having experience of attorneys time need apply only. Box No. 7655, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2617

WANTED.—A Gujarati Hindoo, as an ESTATE-CLERK, capable, hardwording, Goodhand. State experience to Box No. 7669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2642

WANTED—ENGLISH TEACHER for lower classes. Christian or Parsee preferred. Apply SECRETARY, Cutchi Visa Oswal Jain Pathshala, Khadak, Palagali, Bombay 9.
A R2635

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced FIRE INSURANCE CLERKS. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 7663 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2638

WANTED—A fast SHORTHAND TYPIST with good experience in general Office work for an Import and Export firm. Apply Box No. 7650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2610

WANTED—A clever and efficient WEAVING MASTER for a local mill. Apply sharp with testimoniale and experience with salary required to Box No. 7644, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2591

WANTED—Experienced and Educated ACTORS and ACTRESSES for a Cinema Company. Good Salary to suitable persons. Apply in person between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. at STAR FILMS, LTD, Arograph Building, Girgaum.
A R2602

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced CLERK in the advertisement department of a daily vernacular paper. Those able to Canvass advertisements need apply. Handsome remuneration. Apply Box No. 7669. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2646

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One respectable competent LADY TUTORESS. Any nationality. For coaching an Indian girl. Place Santa Cruz. Apply stating terms and minimum remuneration expected. Box. No. 7631. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2633

WANTED—SALESMAN, a hard working, and energetic Salesman wanted by an European firm for Timber, Cement, Nails, and other Sundry goods, moderate salary, and commission. Preference to one able to join at once. Apply Box No. 7662 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2634

BOMBAY DEVELOP DIRECTORATE—Appointment of MARINE SURVEYOR—applications are invited from qualified men for the post of Marine Surveyor and should be made by letter addressed to The Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary required.
A C11931

WANTED—An L. C. E. or B. E. or one experienced in Municipal Engineering Work. Starting pay upto Rs. 125 according to qualifications, and carriage allowance Rs. 25 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 28th Feb. 1922 K. Dilvali, President, Municipality, Kolhapur. V. H. PADHYE. Secretary.
A R11935

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY. DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.—Wanted at once ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, well experienced in the construction of reinforced concrete buildings: good salaries to suitable men. Apply stating age, qualifications, experience and consolidated salary expected, to THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, No. 1, Project Division, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
A C11963

WANTED IMMIDIATELY for about 3 months, a SHORTHAND TYPIST for the Crown Side of the High Court, whose primary duties will be to take down notes of evidence and of the Judge's Summing-up to the Jury in Murder Trials. Only those who can efficiently do that work in particular need apply. Pay Rs. 110 a month. Apply sharp to the Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Bombay.
A C11951

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG Gujarati experienced in salesmanship, book, keeping, correspondence and typewriting wants immediate EMPLOYMENT. Please write Box No. 7670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2648

BY an influential salesman, well experienced in Japanese Glassware and Sundry lines. Apply Box No. 7668. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2645

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A COTTAGE and a ground floor of a storied bungalow at "Marrott" Palace Murzban Road, Andheri about six minutes walk from station, Apply K. C. MARROTT, 189, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R2632

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE FORT,—Offices TO BE LET from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co's Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second & Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi, Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R2551

GROUND FLOOR about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facility at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Chikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3637.
R2616

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE solo 2½ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11940

FOR SALE—1920 MAXWELL CAR, 5 seater little used, recently overhauled, in perfect running condition. Owner going home. Price Rs. 3,500. Apply Box No. 7641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R2582

FOR SALE—One luxurious and silent 7 seater STUDEBAKER CAR, as good as new and in perfect condition. Bargain for Rs. 5,250. Apply Box No. 7665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2640

FOR SALE—OVERLAND No. 4, complete with all accessories in very good working condition, sparingly used, owner purchased a new bigger car. Apply Box No 7671, Advt. Dept., (Bombay Chronicle."
J A R2650

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, Horn, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11941

FOR SALE—Two Passenger Body, 15 seater, 1 ton "Cheveolett" motor busses. One Nash one ton chasis all newly painted and in perfect running order. For particulars apply to E. S. ALVAVS Opp. Dak Bungalow, Kalyan. Cars may be inspected on a days previous notice.
J R2601

MOTOR REPAIRS and printing quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One seven seater 22 H. P. four cylinder wire while Berliet car with one spare while complete with all tools C.A.V. electric dynamo and lighting set zenith carburator Bosh Magneto, etc. Price Rs. 9,000 or near offer for full particulars and trial. Please apply to Mr. R. J. NAIGAUMWALA New Sitaram Building, Princess Street.
J A R2596

FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR LORRIES and MOTOR WORKSHOPS, SUPERIOR American LUBRICATING OILS. A. B. C. and E. qualities, pure grease in tins and casks Tyres, tubes, solid tyres of all makes, every kinds of motor accessories, all can be had at wholesale rates, upcountry orders promptly executed. Prices on application. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, near Globe Cinema, Jariwala, Building, Bombay, 4.
JA R2229

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrollments for 1923 Exms. proceeding. Apply immediately, Gt. Western Bldg., Apollo St.
M R2598

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS GALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GERMAN ANILINE SALT SRYSTALS FOR SALE—14 Tons apply Box No. 7656, Odvt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2619

CONSULT US for the right sort of Gramophones, Harmoniums and Rubber Stamps JAMES MANUFG: CO., Agents, Gramophone Co., Ltd., 163, Kalbadevi Bom-
T R2604

AGAR (Agaru)—Aquilaria Agallocha Roxb. from which many sweet scented perfumeries and medicines are made of all kinds ready FOR SALE at moderate price. Apply for particulars to DEY SARKAR Co., North Lakhimpur, ASSAM.
T R2297

FOR SALE.— Rs.
1 HAMMOND TYPEWRITER (Multiplex) travelling model in leather case complete, very little used, property of an Officer, who has left India. Original price over Rs. 450 now offered for ... 275
1 OLIVER TYPEWRITER with base board and metal cover in working order 75
Also a number of secondhand UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS from Rs. 100 upwards.
WARDEN and CO.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay,
T No. 1.

TYPEWRITERS.—175 Rupees, Improved model 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriters, complete with Carrying Case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. "Corona" folding Typewriters. New with Case. Rs. 195 only. List price Rs. 230. Don't miss these Bargains. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Ribbons, Carbons, Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay, Phone 4869.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE— Rs.
Corona, New 195, Underwood Portable ... 220
Remington 7, Rs. 109, 2 Colours, 125 ... 140
Sun, Visible Back Spacer, little used ... 125
Oliver 3, 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types 150
Empire 1 Leather Case 140, 2 Fine 150
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine 190
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine 190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ... 200
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used 225
Oliver 9, 200, Brief, 225, Policy 250
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt 200
Lemington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief ... 225
Lemington 11, Brief, 225 325, Policy ... 250
Lemington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ... 300
Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEWARE OF IMITATION of our names by spurious and incapable men, and our old students. The original and only first class institution is RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC TAILORS CUTTING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
T R2569

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11627

PROFESSION

NOTICE.

DR. MRS. SALDANHA FERNANDES, L.M. & S. Spoialist in the diseases of women and children has returned and has been attending our Pharmacy of C. PATEL & CO., Girgaum Road, where examination and medical treatment will be carefully attended to.
R2647

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to 1st floor, Messrs. Badham Pile and Cos. Building, opposite King Edward Statue, 2 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
R2637

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM BUILDING SCHEME.

THE Museum Trustees intend to build a block, containing 58,000 square feet office premisses and 16,000 square feet shops with arcades on their land where the 'Surplus' shop now stands; the building to be ready in 2 to 2½ years. Those wishing accommodation on this first class business site should apply to the Secretary.
C11686

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, CONTRACTORS AND GOVERNMENT WORKS.

A Large quantity of Steel Spring Bars, best warranted quality, approved by Railways and tested American Make of following sizes available for immediate disposal, ready delivery:—
3in. by 5/16in. 580 Bars.
3in. by 3/8in. 100 Bars.
3½ by 3/8in. 450 Bars.
4in. by 3/8in. 370 Bars.
4½in. by 3/8in. 405 Bars.
3in. by 7/16in. 445 Bars.
4in. by ½in. 315 Bars.
Offers are invited for the whole or part of quantity. Apply for further information, etc., to Box No. 7659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C2628

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that pursuit to Section 319 (1) of the Municipal Act that Frere Bridge near the Grant Road Station (B. B. and C. I. Railway) will be entirely CLOSED to traffic on and after 1st February, 1922, till the work of widening and reconstructing the Bridge is completed.
By Order,
S. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, this 23rd day of January, 1922.
Office of the Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
C11061

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay are prepared to receive applications from Indian gentlemen who have had university or technical education in Great Britain, for appointment as Probationer in the Port Trust Service.
Applicants should not be above 25 years of age and must be of good physique.
The candidate selected will be appointed on a three years' agreement on a salary of Rs. 500—50—600 per mensem and on expiry of this agreement he will be appointed to the Trustees' permanent staff, if considered suitable.
Applications stating full particulars as to age, parentage, educational qualifications or training, etc., will be received up to 1st March, 1922, and should be addressed to—
THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Port Trust,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
C11943

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.
HIGH CLASS.
SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS
AT
PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6
Grey, Fawn Strawberry...—1	8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.
60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
CHEQUERED BLANKETS.
47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.
HERJIVAN VALJI,
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120 Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SHIPCHENDLIERS AND MILL OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES CYLINDER, DOFFER, STRIPPING AND BURNISHING FILLET.
Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for R. Head and Co., Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Manilal Varajlal and Co., now trading in the name of the United Mill, stores trading company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms, the following:—
4 rolls cylinder fillet in all 1,100 feet 2".
5 rolls doffer fillets in all 875 feet 1½".
6 rolls stripping fillet 960 feet 1½".
6 rolls burnishing fillets 960 feet 1½".
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE NEAR GIRGAUM.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January 1922 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Mr. Froz Faredoon, Daboo the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Morobo Mantri of the first part, Vasontrao Kashinath Mantri and Yeshwantrao Kashinath Mantri of the second part and Feroze Faredoon Daboo of the third part.
All that piece or parcel of land of pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20 New No. 13/136 Old Survey No. 550 and New Survey No. 3/7745 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Kandawadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the West by the property of Bala Mungesh Wagh on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antanio Francisco Fereira and on or towards the South by the Kandawadi Lane and were formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin ofice shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PRINTING PAPERS, IMMITATION ART PAPER TISSUE PAPERS, CREAM WOVE PAPERS, CREAM LAID PAPERS, TYPEWRITERS, WOOLENS AND COTTON HALF HOSE, VALUES, PETROLIUM LAMPS, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following. (
1 English iron safe.
28 Bales White printing Papers size 20 x 30, 22 lbs. in all 14813 lbs.
26 Bales White printing papers size 18 x 23, 15 lbs. in all 11939 lbs.
8 Bales Immitation Art papers size 22½ x 35, 50 lbs. in all 4290 lbs.
19 Bales Glazed White Tissue papers size 20 x 30, 7 lbs. in all 6746 lbs.
22 Bales Super Fine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 20 x 30, 28 lbs. in all 11704 lbs.
22 Bales Superfine Cream Wove Printing Papers size 27 x 40, 49 lbs. in all 11270 lbs.
12 Bales Cream Laid papers size 16½ x 20½, 24 and 28 lbs. in all 7037 lbs.
6 cases Century Model No. 10 Typewriting Machines complete.
8 cases each 100 Doz. woolen and cotton half hose, black and tan colour.
1 case Flanged Wheel Valve.
On account and risk of The Frenco India Trading Co. Bombay.
5 cases Petroleum Lamps (German make).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3469.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE EMERALDS, PEARLS, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of Javari Bhogilal Mohanlal and on account and at the risk of the concerned:
1 valuable pearl necklace of 125 beads about 29 chaos.
1 valuable pearl necklace of 108 beads about 45 chaos.
1 valuable pearl necklace of 33 beads about 20 chaos.
1 valuable pearl string of 13 beads about 12 chaos.
1 valuable pearl string of 4 beads about 56 chaos.
2 rich emerald manies about 24 1/4 ratties.
2 rich emerald Lasania monies about 12 ratties.
1 packet rich emeralds of 3 pieces about 28½ ratties.
1 ratties rich emeralds of 14 pieces about 12½ ratties.
12 flowers set with diamonds.
25 per cent deposit on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and lots taken delivery of the next day.

day of January, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, TYPEWRITER, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the office in Dean Lane, of Hummum Street, Fort (above the Printing Press), by order of the concerned office furniture, etc., of the late Mr. K. R. Sethna, comprising glass and panel door office cupboards, sliding door glass cupboards, office writing tables, office chairs, copying press, show cases, typewriter, etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.
J. S. MODY AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS FOUCAR AND CO.'S RANGOON MOULMEIN SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.
This day WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand:—
50 Tons Foucar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmien selected thin teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.
50 Tons Foucar and Co.'s Rangoon Moulmein selected Thick Teak squares mark AB/M above 15 feet.
25 Tons Thin Teak Gunderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.
35 Tons Thick Teak Gunderi AB/M 8 to 14 feet.
20 Tons First Class selected Teak squares AB 10 to 14 feet.
100 Tons Moulmein First Class selected Thick Teak square mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.
50 Tons Moulmein First Class selected Thin Teak Squares mark G R & Co. above 15 feet.
50 Tons Thin Teak Gunderi 8 to 14 feet.
30 Tons Wallace Second Class Teak Squares Mark W R D above 12 feet.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES AND GUNDERI.
On THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Mulchand Madanchand.
About 175 Tons Moulmein First Class selected Teak squares Marks MMK, HSM, BS, etc., above 10 to 15 feet and above 10 inches.
About 225 Tons Teak Gunderi 6 to 14 feet and 10/12 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of rice, bags of wheat, bags of turmerie, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of toor, bags of Urid, bags of Hirda, cases of oilman stores, cases of brushes, cases of shots, cases of tea, cases of Sundries, cases of tablets, cases of Oodbati, drums of petrol, bales of C. P. goods, bales of F. P. cotton, bales of gunnys, bundles of forms, bundles of pipes, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, bundles of iron sheets, baskets of glass chimneys, bundles of iron bars, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain etc. etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in Special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF 18 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.
The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
50 x 26 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 26 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22 (two)	80 0 0
24 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
30 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
48 x 27 x 25	£. 122 10 0
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23 (two)	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	80 10 0
36 x 24 x 22 (two)	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0
32 x 21 x 20	57 10 0
30 x 20 x 20 (two)	51 0 0
24 x 17 x 16	34 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.
They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.
The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.
N.B. Eight safes of the undermentioned sizes out of the above lot have been already sold by private treaty.
"Superior" quality.
Size.
40 by 24 by 22.
"Extra Superior" quality.
Size.
48 by 27 by 25.
40 by 25 by 23.
36 by 24 by 22.
32 by 21 by 20.
30 by 20 by 22.
24 by 17 by 16.
MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Jan. 25th 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, the followin:—
By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Fuaji Bhicaji and Co.:—
3791 1/5—5 cases umbrella cloth.
3787 1/5—5 cases umbrella cloth.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
5 cases each 20 pieces 54 inches cotton trousering.
2 cases each 30 pieces dyed paplin 27 in. 700 yds.
2 cases each 60 dozen men's cotton hose.
2 cases white embroidery and white cotton laces.
1 case sample leather hand-bags and suit cases.
By order of the Office concerned:—
1 lot about 300 dozen razors.
9 bundles coir rope, 2in., 2½in., 3in. in diameter, cwt. 7¾ in all.
1 case about 325 great gross white and black brass hooks.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 second-hand Canoe victoria by Morgan and Co.
By order of the concerned:—
1 second-hand brougham.
Miscellaneous:—Cashmir carved wood chair and writing table, chest of drawers, typewriters, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th January, 1922, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street No. 129A, 128, 129, 2, 117A, 117 and 119; 114A case Nos. 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, and 94, Ropon Road, East, Agripada, near Ripon Road.
Building Street, Nos. 914—916 918—926, case Nos. 39, 40, Byculla Bridge, Parel Road, at 10-30 p.m.
Building Street, Nos. 2, 3, 6A, 5 case No. 6, 7 Government Gate Road, Parel.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Government Stores, Hardware, miscellaneous such as 2775 tins Baking and Pudding Measure Tin, Burners Stove Oil, Steamers Stoves, Enamel Dishes, Frying Pans, Tin Kettles, Curtain Peles, 3750 Numdas, 5500 Pull thro' Gauze Wire, 115 Wheels Trolly Iron, 164 Oridirons, 181 Springs Spiral, Cart Fittings, 660 Branding Iron, Heliograph Stands, Tape Webbing, about 1½ tons, 2910 Mugs Tin, 1100 Plates Tin, 500 Amb. Stretchers, Rubber Hose Armoured, Rowlocks, Wagon Poles, Bamboo Tent Poles, 6792 Fittings Tinned Copper, 1400 Mallet Head Wooden, 6842 Boxes Tinned Copper, 330 Boxes Wooden Ammunition, Amn. Carriers Leather, Ropes Sling, 2100 Burners for Lamps, 2840 Tent Pole Bags Canvas, 357 Brushes Paint, Tonga Wheels, Bulls Eye Lanterns, Balance Scales, 5435 Wash-hand Basins, Dust Bins, Camp Stools, 500 Shovels, 500 Forks Agricultural, Pack Saddle Mule, 75 Beam Scales with Copper Bolts, 1000 Lamps Oil hanging etc., etc.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 2nd February, 1922, and following days at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the goods being knocked down.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL BUYERS.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH JEWELLERY.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Chunilal Chhaganlal and Co. and on account and at the risk of Vora Adamally Allibhai Saratvala:—
1 pair bracelets set with 130 diamonds and 2 rubies.
1 set of 7 buttons each set with 8 diamonds.
On account and at the risk of concerned:—
2 latest designed necklaces set with diamonds and emeralds.
2 pairs kudas set with diamonds.
Above on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th January, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION GILDER TANK,
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Railway Station
Grand Opening Night
Thursday 26 AT 9-30 p. m.
Matinees on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
New European Actors and Lady Actors
Just arrived from the Continent.
See their New wonderful Acts in New stunts.

THE
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
THE
CONGRESS AT AHMEDABAD
A complete view of the busey national week at the capital of Gujerat. Scenes depicting the events at
KHADI NAGAR.
Arrival of Leaders. Volunteers Choirs.
The Congress Pandal Procession through the City.
Exhibition Sangit parishad League's Pandal.
MAHATMA GANDHIJI & LEADERS.
THUNDER BOLT JACK
The serial Sensation
Starring
JACK HOXIE & MARIN SAIS.
THUNDER BOLT JACK.
Instalment Third. Episodes 10, 11, 12.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd February 1922, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Daftatraya Motiram Parelkar—Requesting that two more lights may be provided at Parel Village.

2. Letter from Mr. A. K. Patel—Regarding nuisance caused by a bucket factory at Ripon Road Cross Lane.

3. Letter from Mr. K. D. Ravat—Regarding the cleaning of pipes from ferrules to stop-cocks and from stop-cocks to taps.

4. Letter from Mr. Shapoorjee D. Ashburner—Regarding insufficiency of lights on the Colaba Reclamation and want of lights at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden at Malabar Hill.

5. Letter from the President of the Bombay Tenants' Association—Forwarding a resolution passed at their Council meeting protesting against the action of the Corporation in refusing the Municipal franchise to tenants paying Rs. 10 and above as monthly rent.

6. Letter from Bai Anandibai Dadajee—Regarding the question as to whether the water service pipe from the ferrule to the stop-cock at her premises No. 91. Dadajee Estate, Dadar, should not be cleaned by the Municipality when she is required to clean the pipe from the stop-cock to the tap.

7. Letter from the President of a Public Meeting of the residents of Parel, held under the auspices of the Parel Settlement, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding copies of resolutions passed at the meeting, regarding the sanitation of and water supply at Parel, etc.

8. Letter from Messrs. Payne and [illegible] solicitors, on behalf of Messrs. Dinshawji Nasserwanji Ogra and Manockji Muncherji Bhesania —Regarding certain alleged unauthorized alterations made by Mr. Liladhar Dev house at 14th Khetwady Lane.

9. Letter from Khan Bahadur Hakim Mohomed Dayam, Managing Executor and Trustee of the late Mr. Haji Esmail Haji Allana Trust—Regarding the nuisance apprehended from the erection of a rubber factory in the neighbourhood of a Sanatorium at Antop Hill.

10. Letter from Mr. Shapoorji D. Ashburner—Regarding the condition of benches placed on the footpath at the 'Scandal Point', Warden Road.

11. Memorandum from Mr. Edulji Muncherji Broacha—Regarding the filthy condition of a tank situated opposite his building at Tardeo.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

12. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 3,90,897 10-1 to meet charges incurred in excess of the Budget grants for the year 1920-21 by certain Departments of the Municipality or inadvertently omitted by them from the lists of lapsed grants.

13. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,681 to meet an anticipated excess in the cost of the works in a storm-water drain in Kandewadi Lane between Girgaum Road and Sadashiv Street.

14. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding insufficient supply of water at certain buildings at Suparibag Road and Poibavdi, Parel, Mr. Manishanker D. Joshi and Mr. S. J. Gaitonde and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

15. Recommending that in reply to his letter complaining of the nuisance caused by the alleged filthy condition of the privies of the premises owned by Mr. Khimchand Harakchand at Shaik Memon Street, Mr. M. H. Javeri be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

16. Recommending approval to the revised estimates for the construction of Workmen's chawls, Inspector's Quarters, etc., near Vehar for the accommodation of the staff to work the Powai and Tulsi Filters.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,591 for purchasing two tanks for road watering.

18. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the withdrawal of certain claims made by Government in connection with interest, etc., payable on the 1st instalment of Rs. 75 lakhs out of the 13 Crores loan obtained from them by the Municipality.

19. Recommending that a letter from Mr. J. C. D'Mello, regarding the condition of Gangabhoodi Lane, Mazagaon, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

20-21. Statements (20) of Budget transfers of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (21) of Budget transfers exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

Letters from the Commissioner—

22. Regarding the condition of the eastern side of Parel Road leading from Victoria Gardens to the G. I. P. Railway blocks.

23. Forwarding for approval estimates aggregating Rs. 1,02,568 for paving footpaths on different roads.

24. Regarding the question of installing a plant for obtaining power gas from sewage sludge in connection with the proposed scheme for the drainage of Bombay.

25. Regarding certain questions in connection with the acquisition of a property belonging to Mr. John F. Misquita at Lady Jamshedji Road for widening and improving that road.

26. Forwarding a letter from Government intimating that it is not possible for Government to present to the Bombay Municipality the aeroplane previously offered by them.

27. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Kharshedji Limji to be a Councillor.

28. Requesting approval to an estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,130 for carrying out the work of providing electric lights and fans at the Resident Medical Officers' and Nurses' Quarters and certain European Wards at the Arthur Road Hospital.

29. Requesting sanction (1) to revised regular lines being prescribed for the portion of Apollo Street lying between Dalal Street and Forbes Street and (2) to certain lines being laid down for widening and extending British Hotel Lane between Meadows Street and Apollo Street.

30. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.

31. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

32. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1921.

33. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

34. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

35. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City from the various lakes.

36. Forwarding for approval plan and revised estimates for the erection of servants', quarters at the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital.

37. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer of the owner of a property in connection with De Lisle Road Extension Scheme.

38. Forwarding a report regarding the lease from the Tansa aqueduct

39. Regarding the alleged delay in supplying water to the fire in a Liquor shop situated on the road between Bhendy Bazar and Null Bazar.

40. Submitting a report regarding the accumulation of horns and bones of animals on the footpath at Dalton Road.

Government Letters—

41. Forwarding a Press Note on the Bombay Scheme No. 4 for the Development of Colaba, eastern section

42. Forwarding a Press Note relating to the revision of the constitution of the Corporation

43. Confirming the additional Pension Regulation so as to allow of the scale of pensions granted to certain classes of Municipal employees being increased.

44. Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Intimating that the Museum is now open to the public every day except Mondays and Wednesdays.

45. Letter from Mrs. S. Nikambe—Thanking the Corporation for their contribution towards the expenses of her Institution for Indian Ladies.

Schools Committee's Letters—

46. Letter from Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S.,—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and on the Standing Committee.

47. Regarding the question of introducing a course of Elementary Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene as a compulsory subject in all Elementary Schools under the Committee's control.

48. Forwarding [illegible] from the Committee's proceedings.

49. Memorandum from the Secretary—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—

50. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For appointing Mr. H. J. Davis to be a member of the Committee regarding measures to be taken for dealing with the question of beggars and lepers in the City.

51. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining certain particulars regarding the quantity of refuse collected and removed daily from each ward of the City and a report as to the desirability of constructing small destructors in different wards of the City.

52—53. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(52) For requesting the Commissioner to issue orders to the Heads of all Departments that only additional grants and Transfers for emergencies which could not be reasonably foreseen by them will be recommended by him to the Corporation for sanction and (53) For expressing opinion that an effort should be made to balance the expenditure of the Municipality of the year against the income of that year.

54. From Dr. D. A. D'Monte seconded by Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle.—For appointing Mr. J. T. Fry to be a member of the Committee regarding the question of improving the sources of income of the Municipality.

55. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that separate funds should be established (1) for the purchase of annual stores including the Workshops Stores and (2) for the purchase of plant and machinery.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

56. Regarding a proposal to levy a tax on transfers of properties in the City.

57. Regarding certain proposals for filling in the posts of Medical Assistants.

58. Regarding the plans of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College Students' Hostel, etc.

59. Regarding the question of meeting the excess anticipated in the cost of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College Students' Hostel, etc.

60. Regarding the construction of a road along the Kennedy Sea Face from Marine Lines to Chowpatty.

61. Regarding the acquisition of frontages in the Schemes for the construction of certain roads in connection with the Mahim Development Scheme.

62. Regarding the acquisition by the Municipality on behalf of the Improvement Trust of a strip of land for the widening of Byculla Bridge.

63. Regarding steps to be taken for putting in order all the roads in the City.

64. Regarding the appointment of an officer to supervise the reorganization of the City's Milk Supply.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,

Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,

Bombay, 24th January 1922.

THE BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the following object.—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1921.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Bart.), Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, and Mr. J. A. Kay who vacate their seats, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. Also to elect Directors in the place of Sir Sassoon David (Bart.) and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Monday, February 6th to Saturday, February 18th, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

Bombay, January 23rd, 1922.

C11960

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the undermentioned supplies for the year 1922—23, up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 6th day of February, 1922.

ROAD METAL OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

(1) In A, B, C and D. Wards.
(2) In E, F, and G. Wards.

These Tenders will be received alternatively for one year's supply from 1st March, 1922, to 28th February, 1923, or for three years from 1st March, 1922, to 28th February, 1925.

SAND.

In A. to G. Wards.

Forms of tenders and any other particulars can be obtained free of charge on application to the Municipal Secretary.

The tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

Any firm or company submitting the tender should give the names of the partners constituting the firm or company.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. K. RODDAN,

Executive Engineer.

This 24th day of January, 1922.

Office of the Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

TA

C11962

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the undermentioned Shares of the above Company have been forfeited by the Board of Directors, by resolution passed at a Board Meeting held on the 17th instant:—

50 Shares	Nos.	2505892-2505941	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	2561319-2561368	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	2832995-2833044	both inclusive.
200 Shares	Nos.	3563942-3564141	both inclusive.
600 Shares	Nos.	3587682-3588281	both inclusive.
400 Shares	Nos.	3575899-3576298	both inclusive.
200 Shares	Nos.	4319242-4319441	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	4319142-4319241	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3848669-3848678	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	4114189-4114198	both inclusive.
500 Shares	Nos.	4271067-4271566	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	4479964-4479973	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	4131687-4131786	both inclusive.
200 Shares	Nos.	4131787-4131986	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	4089736-4089745	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	2832820-2832869	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	3967645-3967669	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	2135577-2135676	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	2136042-2136141	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	2099510-2099609	both inclusive.
35 Shares	Nos.	2137012-2137046	both inclusive.
1 Shares	Nos.	2083699	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	4157222-4157271	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4217927-4217951	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	4258522-4258621	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	2564031-2564130	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	3548774-3548823	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	4195202-4195251	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	2911542-2911566	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4135937-4135961	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	4223712-4223811	both inclusive.
200 Shares	Nos.	4223812-4224011	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3871333-3871342	both inclusive.
5 Shares	Nos.	4152022-4152026	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	3955305-3955329	both inclusive.
250 Shares	Nos.	3848793-3849048	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4265322-4265346	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4331025-4331049	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	4205127-4205226	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4348724-4348748	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4460920-4460944	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	3332561-3332585	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	2953137-2953146	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3585989-3585998	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	4427575-4427624	both inclusive.
5 Shares	Nos.	4161432-4161436	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	4308142-4308241	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4284792-4284816	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	3322511-3322560	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3537154-3537163	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	3970036-3970060	both inclusive.
20 Shares	Nos.	3544504-3544523	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3842301-3842310	both inclusive.
5 Shares	Nos.	4089771-4089775	both inclusive.
15 Shares	Nos.	3848739-3848753	both inclusive.
50 Shares	Nos.	4312842-4312891	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4366444-4366468	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	3333086-3333110	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	4117817-4117826	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3892928-3892937	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4363844-4363868	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	3315936-3315960	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	4063632-4063641	both inclusive.
5 Shares	Nos.	4063077-4063081	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4307817-4307841	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	4092807-4092831	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	2040312-2040321	both inclusive.
200 Shares	Nos.	4140957-4141156	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	2131382-2131406	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	2126838-2126862	both inclusive.
5 Shares	Nos.	2084094-2084118	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	2052902-2052911	both inclusive.
15 Shares	Nos.	2490347-2490361	both inclusive.
200 Shares	Nos.	4398930-4399129	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	4471400-4471409	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	2585597-2585696	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	2910102-2910111	both inclusive.
15 Shares	Nos.	4118837-4118851	both inclusive.
75 Shares	Nos.	5996654-5996728	both inclusive.
20 Shares	Nos	2046532-2046551	both inclusive.
30 Shares	Nos.	2914087-2914116	both inclusive.
4 Shares	Nos.	2904050-2904053	both inclusive.
200 Shares	Nos.	4224812-4225011	both inclusive.
129 Shares	Nos.	2949555-2949674	both inclusive.
2 Shares	Nos.	2953407-2953408	both inclusive.
15 Shares	Nos.	3586969-3586103	both inclusive.
25 Shares	Nos.	3589192-3589216	both inclusive.
49 Shares	Nos.	3628783-3628831	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3890205-3890214	both inclusive.
200 Shares	Nos.	4318242-4318441	both inclusive.
300 Shares	Nos.	3526834-3527133	both inclusive.
175 Shares	Nos.	4331375-4331549	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3871303-3871312	both inclusive.
5 Shares	Nos.	3890060-3890064	both inclusive.
5 Shares	Nos.	3914348-3914352	both inclusive.
45 Shares	Nos.	3917853-3917897	both inclusive.
2 Shares	Nos.	4025530-4025531	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	3940433-3940442	both inclusive.
225 Shares	Nos.	4063642-4063866	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	4060321-4060420	both inclusive.
5 Shares	Nos.	4057966-4057970	both inclusive.
10 Shares	Nos.	4060311-4060320	both inclusive.
100 Shares	Nos.	4119532-4119631	both inclusive.
125 Shares	Nos.	3963580-3963704	both inclusive.

7203 Shares.

By order of the Board

E. D. SASSOON and CO. LTD.,

Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1922.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

RE:—Auction sale of 4 cases of Cylinder Doffer Stripping and Burnishing Fillet advertised to be sold through Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., attorneys for R. Head and Co., Ltd., of Manchester and on account and risk of Manilal Vrijlal and Co., now trading in the name of United Mills Stores Trading Co., on Saturday, the 28th instant, we are instructed by our clients Messrs. The United Mills Stores Trading Co., to give this notice to the public that the goods advertised to be sold were to be delivered and paid for in 2 lots each at the month's interval which the vendors have failed to give delivery of and our clients The United Mills Stores Trading Co., are not responsible and the said sale is on the sole responsibility of the Vendors R. Head Co., Ltd.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1922.

RUSTOMJI and GINWALLA.

Attorneys for United Mills Stores Co., Ltd.

R2652

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client, Mr. DHARMAJI KRISHNAJI WAGHMAREY, that his minor son, HARISCHANDRA DHARMAJI WAGHMAREY, is purporting to deal with or dispose of our client's property consisting of title deeds of immoveable properties and ornaments, etc. The said Harischandra being a minor has no right to deal with or dispose of any property whatsoever in any manner whatsoever both moveable or immoveable or of any other kind or to charge mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same. Any person dealing with the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey in any manner whatsoever is hereby warned from dealing with the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey and no act of the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey shall be binding on our client or will affect the property purported to be disposed of by the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey and all persons dealing with the said Harischandra Dharmaji Waghmarey will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1922.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,

Attorneys for Dharmaji Krishnaji Waghmarey.

C11952

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOSHAFERIN BEGUM, widow and Administratrix of Mirza Mahomed Kashani, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, charge, easement or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground (forming part of a larger piece or parcel of freehold land or ground) with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 800 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the North side of the Victoria Road, Mazagon, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Victoria 1st Cross Road, on or towards the West by the remaining portion of the Vendor's property, on or towards the North by the Victoria Gardens and on or towards the South by the Victoria Road, which portion of the premises are assessed along with the whole property belonging to the Vendor by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7707-8 and Street No. 16-18.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1922.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,

Purchasers' Attorneys.

C11955

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4954 of 1921.

M. A. PATHERIA, a firm, doing business as Merchants and Commission Agents, at Rutherfield Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

JIWABHAI COOVERJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, until lately doing business in Piece-Goods under the name and style of Mathuradas Jiwabhai, at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market ..... Defendant.

To

JIWABHAI COOVERJI, Esqr.,

The Defendant.

Sir,

PURSUANT to the Chamber Order made herein on the 17th January, 1922, under Order V. Rule 20 of the Code of Civil Procedure please TAKE NOTICE that this Suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court as a Short Cause by the abovenamed Plaintiffs against you praying that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs sum of Rupees 5,027-15-10 for the price of the 2 cases together with interest on Rs. 4,650-2-9 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of November, 1921, that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 663-3-5 being clearing charges, godown rent and other charges in respect of the said goods already incurred, interest on Rupees 371-15-11 at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st November, 1921, and further godown rent at the rate of 4 annas per cent. per mensem and insurance charges at the rate of 3 annas per cent. per mensem, that it may be declared that the Plaintiffs have a lien on the said goods for the aforesaid sums, that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said goods with authority to sell the same, that the net sale proceeds of the said goods may be applied in and towards the sums due and payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiffs in respect of the said goods, that in the alternative the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 3,140-7-2 as and by way of damages for failure on the Defendant's part to pay for and take delivery of the said goods and for costs and further reliefs.

AND you are hereby summoned to appear in the Hih Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 7th day of February, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court with all your witnesses if any and you are hereby required to take Notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and an exparte Decree will be passed against you.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1922.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C11964

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMINABAI daughter of Dada Ebrahim a minor of Bombay Mahamedan Inhabitant, residing a the time of her death at Memon wada, outside the Fort of Bombay unmarried. ..... Deceased

DADA EBRAHIM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a grocer residing at Memonwada, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 14th day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty less and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) B. M. MALBARI,

Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 16th day of January, 1922.

(Sd.)) Messrs. PAYNE & CO,

Petitioners 'Attorneys.

C11956

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMESWAR DALURAM, of Bombay Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

FIRST:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon situate in the Oart called Telwady in the Registration Distriat of Bombay, assessed by the Collertor of Assessment under C Ward No. 1687 (2), 1688 and Street Nos. 16a and 17, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the secondly described property, on or towards the West by the houses of Pallonji Cowasji, on or towards the North by the street called Telwady and on or towards the South by the feasting Oart of Jeena Bogha and

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground situate, lying and being at Telwady, in Vithalwady in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Forty-two square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a well which is in common use of the occupiers of the said Telwady and partly by the property of Ramji Bhagwan, on or towards the West by the property first hereinabove described and on or towards the North partly by the said well and partly by the said Telwady Lane and on or towards the South by the said feasting Oart of Jeena Bogha which two pieces or parcels of Fazendari Lands are consolidated into one plot properly together described as one plot as follows:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate in the Oart called Telwady in Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 1457 assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C Nos. 1687, 1688 and Street Nos. 16 and 17 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the Well and partly by the property of Ramji Bhagwan on or towards the West by the house of Pallonji Cowasji on or towards the North partly by the said well and partly by the said Telwady Lane and on or towards the South by the feasting Oart of Jeena Bogha.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1922.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

C11959

AMUSEMENTS

THE "STAR" CINEMA

present

To-Night and This Week.

The World's Greatest Wonder Serial

"THE INVISIBLE RAY"

based on the Spiritual Theory of

SIR OLIVER LODGE

highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world-fame, as

H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS

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This Week—1st Two Episodes together with

A Special Attraction by the World's well-known Tight-Wire Artists

THE EDDY DUO

in their amazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS, DANCES, Etc.

A Special Double Feature Programme

SEE IT AT THE

Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Palace

THE "STAR" CINEMA,

Tram Terminus, GRANT ROAD.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

No Increase in Prices.

A SUPERB INDIAN RELIGIOUS FILM

Messrs. K, D. and Brothers present Tonight and this Week a grand Indian religous Photo-drama.

"Sant Sakubai"

The super-production of the Hindustan Film Company.

A Comedy n the Programme.

The Programme also includes the Ahmedabad Congress Film taken by the Hindustan Film Company.

Four Shows To-day ; 5-30; 7; 8-15; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

BANDMAN OPERA CO.,

To-night at 9-30 p.m.

Special Farewell Benefit performance tendered to Bombay's Popular Artist

Miss Madeline Possiter

who is making her Farewell appearance in the East, in a

SPECIAL VARIETY PROGRAMME.

Cinematinee at 6-30

"CASTLES IN THE AIR"

and

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Second of our "2nd Big 5" Productions.

MARSHALL NEILAN'S

Mastodonic Mob lization of Motion Picture Marvels;

GO AND GET IT

in 6 Reels Hair-raising, Death-defying Aeroplane Stunts!

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. present

THE ORIGINAL TARZAN

THE ORIGINAL TARZAN

ELMO LINCOLN

ELMO LINCOLN

ELMO LINCOLN

in

the Wild Animal Serial Supreme.

"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

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"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"

The Leaders of the wild beasts of the jungle—Tantor—Numa—Joe Martin will hold photoplay audiences breathless by their ferocity and the hair-raising stunts in which they figure. These are but parts of the host of Jungle denizens which appear through the fifteen episodes.

THIS WEEK

Frist Two Episodes!

1. JUNGLE ROMANCE
2. THE CITY OF GOLD.

Wild Animals in this serial; Lions; Leopards; Elephants; Crocodiles; Giraffes; Zebras Apes; Monkeys; Hyenas; Camels; Wild Boars; Macams.

IMPERIAL

The persistent demand of the public has compelled us to run this film one week more

"Raja Bhartahari"

The most powerful story of Romance in 7 Reels. Produced by the National Film Company and Directed and Photographed by S N. Patanker written by M. G. Dave.

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Latest News.

NEXT WEEK

A Pathe Serial

"THE SKY RANGER"

Featuring

JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.

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Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p m
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Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame.

FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.

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Popularrices.

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THE GLORY OF WOMANHOOD!

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The Winchester Woman

(6 reel —6,000 feet).

Featuring the pretty, adoarable Star

ALICE JOYCE

A Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15; p. m. (S. T.)

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

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THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Jan 24th

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr in.			29 944
Temperature of Air	—	degrees.	71 4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	"	69 4
Dew Point	—	"	80 8
Relative humidity of Air	—	"	0 490
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)—	—	—	..
	—	"	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	—	"	79.7
Minimum do do	—	"	69.8
General direction of Wind			NENNE,NNW,.
from midnight to midnight			
Movement of Wind do		miles	91

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th January, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north and the south-west and is in defect in the south-east. Day temperature is lower than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Cawnpore. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and in the north and west of the division humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad; night temperature is lower than usual at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and in Cutch and Kathiawar humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal or below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north of the division and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north-west. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is nearly normal or slightly below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect, and day temperature higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded at Hyderabad and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and Bijapur and in excess at Hyderabad. Temperature is nearly normal or slightly below the average.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the United Provinces and the north Central Provinces and in Baluchistan and over the southern half of the Peninsula, but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast:—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd January, 1922:—

The disturbance in north-east India is passing away after giving three quarters of an inch of rain at Dibrugarh and light falls at Gaya and Darjiling. Port Blair has had another inch of rain and conditions are disturbed to the south-west of it. Another western disturbance has begun to affect the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUES. THE 24TH OF JAN. 1922.

Station.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total fall since 1st June last.	Departure since 1st June.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	68.4	55.6	70	0.12	10.90	+5.95
Do. (22nd)	70.5	52.4	66		3.7	+1.57
Jask	81.3	65.0	71		1.3	-0.05
Muskat	7 3	64 7	76		1.15	+0.02
Do. (23rd)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	66	45.0	35		1.36	+0.76
Rawalpindi	62 7	0 0	94		6.65	+8.24
Lahore	65 8	41 0	91		0.71	-0.61
Hissar	69 4	43 2	67		0.71	-0.20
Ambala	5 8	46.4	73		1.45	-0.16
Delhi	65 0	49.0	65		0.78	-0.72
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	67 9	49 0	75		0.74	-0.39
Saharanpur	9.2	47.8	92		1.11	+0.25
Jhansi	64 4	4..8	80		0.75	+0.67
Cawnpore	67.4	44.0	93		.20	-0.61
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobab	66 9	48.4			2.49	+2.01
Karachi	75.1	57.8	68		1.32	+0.75
Ajmer	70.8	31..	43		0.05	-0.69
Jaipur	71.	6 4	50		0.18	-0.58
Kotah	72 6	49 0	58		0.05	-0.59
Mount Abu	64 1	7..	55		0.72	-0.48
GUJAR [illegible] AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
Veso—						
Baroda	76 0	44.6	51			-0.14
Surat	77 2	50.2	76			-0.10
Dwarka	75..	.8 8	45			-0.34
Veraval	79 0	65 0	62			+1.26
Rajkot	80	50..	41			-0.87
Bhavnagar Para	81..	50..	52			-0.28
Surat	81.2	.. 1	48			-0.18
Ahmedabad	81.	.7 4	45			-0.22
Deesa	78 1	4. 8	69		0.48	+0.63
Neemuch	75	44..	65		0.86	-0.43
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	87	4..	78		2.95	-0.64
Jubbulpore	80 4	9 0	72		7.7	+0.32
Sangor	72	50 6	85		2.53	+1.12
Hoshangabad	86 0	4..	3		1	+0.77
Khandwa	8 .0	.. 1	54		2.20	+0.65
Akola	81.4	5..	50		0.6	-1.92
Amraoti	19..	..	52		.56	-1.01
Nagpur	.8	56.0	64		1.14	-0.63
Chand	76.7	54.4	67		4.87	+.07
Raipur						
KONKAN—	87.5	4..	70		8	-3.56
Bombay	92 0	0.9	37		9.5	-4.49
Ratnagiri	88.0	2..	56		1.21	+0.14
Marmagao	86.0	4	68		1.17	-2.85
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	83.6	49.2	34		0.54	-2.40
Malegaon	91 0	52	30		4.93	-0.71
Ahmednagar	88 4	50..	00		9.16	-1.01
Poona	85 7	57	46		6.80	+4.74
Sholapur	88..	4..	51		6.56	+5.16
Bijapur	82.7	58	55		5.21	-3.61
Belgaum	80 0	58 2	44		3.44	-2.57
Ajrang bad	88.0	.. 0	0		3.44	-2.57
Dharwad Road	80	50 2	69		6.76	+5.64
Hyderabad						
MADARAS (SOUTHERN) (MADARAS) AND MYSORE—	86	0 9	77		1.51	-2.21
Mangalore	8 5	5 9	79		6.28	-1.47
Calicut	87 7	7 0	80		5.0	-3.23
Cochin	88.0	.. 2	72		9.4	-11.58
Coimbatore						
MADRAS (NORTHERN) (MADARAS) AND MYSORE—	85.6	8.2	81		3.8	-1.77
Masulipatam	8 .8	68	72		4.1	+1.79
Bellary	90 0	66 9	72		0.3	-1.46
Cuddapah	.. 4	7	7		9 0	+0.67
Madras	84	54 0	64		4.73	+1.60
Pamban	89 0	68 2	79		5.61	+0.1
Coimbatore	91 4	70 4	68		5.0	-2.60
Trichinopoly	81.7	78.0	78		01.0	13
Negapatam						6.39

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Jan. 24.

S S Yeddo, Norman, Gottenburg.
S S Bermuda, Ireland, Cardiff.
SS R I M Dufferin, Campbell, Madras.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:

S S Warturm Cartner, Antwerp, etc.
S S City of London. Elliott, Karachi.
S S Poleric Evans, Calcutta.
S S Chakdara, Beedle, Busreh.
S S Karoa, Stewart, Durban.
S S Dumosa, Thomson, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Oscholm for Antwerp, etc.
Steamer Bermuda for Bangkok.

S S Jeddo:—The W and A. Graham Company's steamer Yeddo, 2781 tons, Captain E. Norman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Warturm:—The T. M. Company's steamer Warturm, 2127, S. E. Cartner will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc. wit ha general cargo and 60 passengers.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5714 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, will sail to-day from Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain T. S. Beedle, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3608 tons, Captain W T. Stewart, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 24.

S S Caledonia for London:—22 cwt. m. o. p. shell, E. Verji and Co.; 12 bales lambskin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 bales goat skin, V. Madhowji and Sons; 5 bales shep skin, V. Madhowji and Sons.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—400 cwt. linseed cake, Birla Bros.

S S Vitellia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co. 150 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.

S S Kosmo for New York:—20000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 4000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 4001 cwt. myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.; 100 cwt. gum karaya, N Moolgee and Co.; 13 bales wool carpet, King King and Co., 1 bdles lamb skin, Coutts and Co.; 1 case lamb skinfi Coutts and Co.

S S Kosmo for Philadelphia:—164 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency;

S S Cracovia for Venice:—1000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 30 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

S S Cracovia for Venice:—100 cwt. castor-sed — xzfiiiffffi xzfiiiffffi xzfiiiffzfi

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton. T. M. Kaisha.

S S Varzin for Genoa:—10000 cwt. ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 50 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Cape Recife for Genoa:—285 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Wartrum for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Wartrum for Ghent:—55 bales cotton. Vurdhman Bros.

S S Nippon for Venice:—89 bales cotton. G K Kaisha.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—8887 cwts. teel seed Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton. K H Kayani and Co.

S S Oxhalm for Rotterdam:—20000 cwt. ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 220 bales cotton. N M K Kaisha.

S S Oxhalm for Dunkirk:—12000 cwts. ground nuts, Loui sDreyfus and Co.; 2000 cwt. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Merton Hall for Rotterdam:—2000 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Jalevihar for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—6 bales carpets, W. Assomull and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton. Y K Kaisha.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Nissim Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Awa Maru for Hongkong:—1200 cwt. onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.

S S Kasada Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N M K. Kaisha; 2200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Tienstin:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton O M. Kaisha.

S S Mirzapore for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Muttra for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 24.

S S Lahore from Kobe:—Agents. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—1 case camphor, 10 cases pepper mint crystal, 20 cases pepper mint oil, 300 cases cassia, 155 cases glass bangles, 43 cases glass ware, 55 cases gum benjamin, 755 cases matches, 11 bales matting 7 cases olive oil, 480 bags sago flour, 886 bags betal nuts, 82 bags nut megs, 11 bags pepper, 200 mat. bags sugar candy, 5439 h chest tea (green); 3427 cases tea (green), 247 bdles tea (green), 4437 cases tea, 38 bls tea, 5 cases cotton goods, 200 bales cotton sheeting 169 coils rope, 165 cases silk yarn, 1203 bales silk, 67 cases silk, 29 pkgs, silk, 141 pkgs. silk goods, 68 cases silk goods, 217 cases silk piece goods, 298 bales leaf tobacco, 1 pd. cigarettes, 2 cases cigars.

S S Bamora from Basrah. Agents:—B. I. S N Co.:—420 bags dates, 199 boxes dates, 3 case dates 40 bags a. kernals, 2 cases gum tragacanth, 106 bags raisins, 153 bags shells, 3 tins pearls, 7 bales carpets, 13 bdles carpets, 20 bags tobacco, 15 bdls dollars, 49 bdles specie.

S S Barala from Basrah. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co.; 13 jottas asafoetida, 7 bags asafoetida 538 bags almonds, 36 bags a. kernls, 576 bags dates, 7559 boxes dates, 697 baskets, dates, 500 bdles dates, 40 bags gall, 21 bags gum, 9 jottas gum, 50 bags gum tragacanth, 24 cases gum tragacanth, 321 bags raisins, 1 tin pearls, 34 bales carpets, 45 bdles carpets, 1 pkt. specie, 31 bdles specie.

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High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	28th Jan.	11 42	26 4
Sun.	29th Jan.	0 19	28 8
		0 16a	26 5

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	29th Jan.	m 5 49	18 6
		s 27a	16 5
Sun.	29th Jan.	6 18	18 2
		5 57a	16 5

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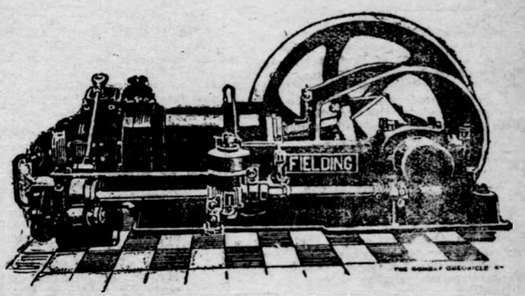

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With Coloured Portraits of 11 National Leaders of BHARAT:—

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Dr. Rabindranath Tagore,
Dr. Subramania Aiyar,
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A. Quality Nickle Case Flat Watch ..... Rs. 25.
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 20th,

Months.	To-day's Price
Jan.	10 28
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 22
April	—
May	10 19
June	—
July	10 16
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 81
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March	—
May	17 80
July	18 10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price
January	10 34
February	10 31
March	10 32
April	10 27
May	10 28
June	10 23
July	10 20
August	10 10
September	9 97
Oct.	9 84
November	9 75
December	9 69

Tone :— Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	300
,, ,, Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	noon call
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter	—
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels	10 53
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March 17 84 17 81; May 17 46 17 41; July 16 98 16 93
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 16 92 —; July 16 43 —

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan, 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	12,000
,, ,, to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Mar.	17 7
,, ,, ,, May	17 37
,, ,, ,, July	16 92
,, ,, ,, Oct.	16 66
Spot Cotton at New York	18 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	16 75
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	16 78
Futures at New Orleans July	16 33
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/16
Demand Bills	99
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 21rd.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York — March	17 42
May	17 03
July	16 56
Oct.	15 94

Liverpool, Jan. 23rd.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. Mar.	10 10
May	10 06
July	9 98
Oct.	9 59

London, Jan. 23rd.

Telegraphics Transfer	1/3 23/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	4 17/9 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4 Steady

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTIC.

London, Jan 20th.

Total Actual Export	4,005
,, Forwarded	50,036
,, Imports	72,000
,, Stock	1092,00
Actual Weekly Sales	27,000
Water Twist	1/7
Printers Cloth	40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	17 30
February	17 45
March	17 60
April	17 75
May	17 90
June	17 05
July	17 15

DON'T BE PUZZLED.

Insist on Having Only

G. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLET

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, clean and cost. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each tins 25 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-8 per gross

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.

15-8, Lakhmi Datt's Lane,

P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth : Poor demand.
Yarns:—Dull and prices easier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 47
,, ,, Fully Good	6 95
,, ,, Fine	7 45
,, No. 1 Oomre, Good	8 00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	8 50
,, ,, ,, Fine	9 00
,, Broach, Good	8 60
,, ,, Fully Good	9 10
,, ,, Fine	9 60
,, Scinde, Good	6 35
,, ,, Fully Good	6 85
,, ,, Fine	7 35

Nominal.

New York, Jan 23rd.

Deman Bills	421 12

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 23rd.

On London in Paris	52 56
In Germany	862 0
In Italy	96 90

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 92
Christiania	26 87
Amsterdam	11 60
Switzerland	21 66

THE MAILS.

London, Jan. 23rd

The Rombay Mails of 7th instant were delivered in London today.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	117,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	56,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	42,000
,, ,, to Japan	14,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,230,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,532,000

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 23rd.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/6
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,,	4 3/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 1/4
Silver 34 3/4 Steady	

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	158 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb. Sellers Quiet and easier	18
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Jan.-April Sellers	29
Months Buyers etc. May-Augt.	27/2
Tone.	

Liverpool, Jan 25rd.

Mid. American Spot	10 59
Sakelliridis	18 25

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 24.

To-day Reuter reported 28 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 411 and gradually went up till Rs. 421. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 421 and Rs. 415 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 418. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 412. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 413 went up to 416½ and closed at Rs. 412½. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr-January opened at Rs. 336 and remained Rs. 341 at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 345 and after touching Rs. 343 advanced to Rs. 353½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 350. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr-January was Rs. 29 while March Rs. 297 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton had a quiet tone yesterday. The prices are giving way in consequence of easier advices from New York and heavy receipts of cotton in Bombay Japan Shippers bought some nice ready lots of Oomra and Bengal Cotton and about 8,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Jan 24th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	412 1/2
,, ,, Bengal Dec/Jan.	294
,, ,, ,, March	291
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	339
,, ,, March	348

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 24th

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	415
F. G. M. G. Bengal Dec./Jan.	293
,, ,, March	295
Fine M. G. Oomra Dec, Jan.	340
,, ,, ,, March	340

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 24th

Description	Super-Fine	F, Good		
M. G. Bengal and sind Punjab	335	310	290	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	362	347	332	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	392	377	362	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	377	362	347	—

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 23rd Jan, 1922,

Cotton	15,648 Bags
Wheat	272 Qrs
Linseed	1,020
Rapeseed	111 ,,
Gingellyseed	2 521 ,,
Popyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnut	6,077 ,,
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	2,699 ,,
Myrabollams	72 ,,
Cottonseed	12,097 ,,
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	217
Jowar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,002
Bajra	3,948 ,,
Coal	537 Tons

2 day's total

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Imla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	5
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	12%	121
Central			8%	37-8
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7%	45
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs7	75	..	..	10-12
EXCHANGE BANKS	£			£
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%	63
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£ 13	..	33%	95
Mercantile Bank 12 A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	22½
National Financing	25	Feb. Oct.	6%	3

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	500
Fort	475	Nov.	50	1 20
Harvey and Sabhapty	500	July	70	5-8
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	17 1-2
Jammar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	95
New Dawn	50	Oct.	30	4 0
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	915
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	350
Vokert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	540

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad DholkaRy	100	Mar.-Aug.	7 %	115
Ahmedabad PrantejRy	500	do.	6 %	555
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	9 %	133
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6 %	85
Chapra mukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4 %	65
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4 %	57
Larkhana Railway	100		4 %	55
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	56
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	34
Pachora Jammer	100	Jan.-July	4 %	30
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4 %	58
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	65
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	110
Sind Light Ry.	100	..	8 %	106
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9 %	590
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	4 %	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	10%	100
Andina Valley O	1,300	..	4%	600
Adhura Velley P	1,000	..	4%	100
P Rs.	50	..	1%	55
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs.5	May. ct. Rs.		6	122/8
Karachi B 9	..	..	..	108
Surat Elect.	1,000	Jan.	25	785 xd.
,, P	1,000	Jan.	85	870
Telephone	58	..	2	147.8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	130	2,700
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	320
Apola	100	..	5	92/8
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	..	80	1,190
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1640
Bombay United	150	..	25	965
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	1,075
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	26	940
Central India	500	May-Nov.	210	4,45
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	2,610
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	290
Cresent	100	do.	25	570
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	1542/8
David	250	do.	20	1 527/8
Dawn	250	do.	60	350
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	330
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy	1,000	May	75	1,450
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	1,820
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,220
Gold Mohor	500	..	120	1,000
Globe	100	..	Nil.	30
Hindustan	1,000	..	140	500
Hyderabad	1 600	April-Oct.	200	1,500
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	12	225
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	760
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17	630
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	530
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April-Oct.	40	460
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1,450
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	750	1, 30
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	700	685
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	31 56
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	4750
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125	2,000
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	2,660
Manecklji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	49,00
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1025
Mayer Sassoon	100	do. ..	Nil.	300
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,000	..	400	7000
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	£130	7 0
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	650
Pabaney	250	..	Nil.	5 0
Pearl	250	..	55	1087-8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	1050
Planet Mill	100	..	5	250
Premier	65	..	1000	220
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	160
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	900
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	745
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	16500
Simplex	2 0	June.-Dec.	100	812/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	375
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	135	2 460
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	4495
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	1380
Tata O	500	..	5	1460
P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill	250	..	6	460
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	75	2100
P	500	..	7%	850
Western India	1000	..	150	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES!.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	00	Oct.-May	100	650
Back Bay Bath	50	..	650	nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	10
Bo.Burma T. Corporth.	125	..	25	510
Bo. Burma T.Corporth. New Issue 25	125	..	..	145pm.
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	16,25
B by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2	18
Bombay Steam Navi Co	250	Mar.-Sept.	12	240
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	230
British BurmaPetroleum	6	Mar.-Oct.	..	10 8
Bo.Electric Supply P.	£10	..	6%	104
and T. Co. Ltd.	£10	..	10	787
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	..	2	39 3
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	April	4	224
Empire Life Rs. 50	400	,,	42%	45
The Eastern O	15	..	5%	28
Chemical Co. P2sh	1	..	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	..	20	310
Katni Cement	40	..	44	1300xd
Indian Cotton Oil O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	5nom.
Co. P. 200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	19	227
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	30%	82
Kemp & Co.	200	July	2	475
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	80
Mars and Price Co.	100	..	4%	84
Mars ane Price Co.	100	..	7%	75
McKenzies Ltd.	100	..	30	375
New Union F our Mills	100	..	25	240
O.Govt.SLife A.Rs. 50	200	May	30%	350
Phi ips & Co.	40	July	Nil.	40
Port Canning Co.	1000	Sept.	48	600
Shivrajpur Syndicate etc.	10	..	4	25
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. O	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	135
	75	Sept.	9	5
Tata Iron Stee Co. D	30	..	80	250
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Ord (NI)	75	..	..	66 4
,, Dif (,,)	400	..	..	210
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	100	1pm.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	50%	325
Tata Oil Mills	100		03	70pm.
Western India Chemical Co.	100	..	..	5dls.

D—Cum Div. N—Nomina
B—Buy. E—Ex Dividend

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-8-0.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 28-4-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-0-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 91-3-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 90-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate:—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 11/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 23/32.
On London:—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 23/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 1/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 25/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 13/16.
Tone of Exchange—
Quiet market.
On Paris:—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 339.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 359.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 349.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 171½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 165.
On Hongkong:—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 201.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 267.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 176.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 364.
London—Gold ready sh. 97-6.
London Silver ready d. 34-12.
London Silver forward d. 34-8.
Tone of Silver—
Steady—India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 4.20½.
French Exchange—Frcs. 52.50.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 21.60.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 54.50.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 96.50.
German Exchange—Mrks. 870.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57-12.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 83.
4 per cent, Terminable Loan Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 75.
5½ per cent, War Bonds due 1922, Rs. 99/8.
5½ per cent, War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent, Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 99/12.
6 per cent, Government of India Bonds due 1931, Rs. 99/12..
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan, due 1935, Rs. 102/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

SHARES.

The Market closed quiet owing to speculative selling.

The following are the closing rates of the Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1340xd., India 121, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 19/12 and Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 92/8, By. Cotton 1190, By. Dyeing 1640, Bradbury 1075, Century 940, Cent. India 4455, Colaba Land 2510, Coorla 250x, Crescent 570, Currimbhoy 1542/8, David 1527/8, Ed. Sassoon 630, Fazulbhoy 1450, Finlay 1820, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind, Malwa 650, Jamshed. 5530, Kastorchand 1250, Kohinoor 3195, M. Petit 4900, Meyer Sassoon 390, New Great 880, New City 780 Pabani 940, Pearls 1087/8, Phoenix 1040, Premier 220, Planet 290, Standard 2400n, Swan 1350, Swadeshi 4485, Tata Mill 1400n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 650, B. Burma 510, B. Murma N. I. 145 pr., Bt. Burma Pet 10/8, By. Tram 122/8, B. Flour 1625, Bundi Cement 39/8, India Cement 310, Katni Ord 250xd., Katni Defd 1300xd., New India 17/8, Tata Iron Ord. 75 Tata Iron Defd. 250, Tata Iron N. Ord. 66/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 210, Tata Hydro 770xd., Tata Oil 70 and Scindia Steam 8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The market ruled dull and quiet with only small enquiry for jute shares. Coal shares shewed no improvement except talcher which found buyers up to Rs. 7. In miscellaneous section a fair turn over was put through marked by a demand for Central Provinces Cement. Cotton shares ruled easier. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 825 s.t., Bokaro and Ramgurh 44-12, Equitable 30-12, Govindpur 27, Talcher 7-4.

Jute:—Benjamin 5 discount, Clive 20-8 s.l., Gourepore (pref) 85, Howrah 27-12, Kamarhatty 530 and (pref.) 24, Kanknarrah 300, Lansdowne 186, Nuddea 39.

Tea:—Cachar 31.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref. 87 x.d., Ahmedpur Kutwa Railway 51 c.d., Arkan Railway 62 c.d., Bengal Nagpur Cotton 487-8, Chaparmukh Slight Railway 59 c.d., Central Provinces Cement 7-8 Dunbar Cotton 493, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref.) 67-8, Engield Cable 5-4 discount, Hume Pipe 4-14, Kesoram Cotton 16 x. d., New Pioneer Sugar 8-8, New Victoria Mills 10-4, Purnea Rice 8, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 18-12, pences Hotel 13-8, Tata Industrial Bank 2-10 discount, Tittaghur Paper 11-4 H.d. Tinnevelly Textiles 17-3, Thornycroft (India) 3-14.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 57-6 and small lots were done at 57-8. War Bonds short loans at 100, 1925 at 99-14, 14, 1926 at 100, 1929 at 99-14, 1920 100, 1931 at 100-2, U.P. bounds at 95-4 per cent.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twentyseven thirty-two pence.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the Association writes:—

The Matunga Residents' Association has put many efforts for securing as many facilities as possible for the Matunga residents. One such effort is to have another wicket-gate at the Matunga Station and the Secretary has been corresponding with the Railway authorities in this connection since June last. After a great deal of correspondence the Railway authorities agreed to provide another gate, the Deputy Traffic Manager (Coaching) informed that "an estimate for work has been sent up for sanction and as soon as it is sanctioned the work will be taken in hand."

Seeing nothing has been done for a long time the Association kept pressing on for the gate and on the 13th ultimo a reply was received that the work was sanctioned, but owing to paucity of funds the work cannot be taken in hand.

About 200 rupees are necessary for the work and a big railway company like G. I. P. has stated that "no funds are available"! The Association wrote on the 8th instant expressing its willingness to loan the amount required for the purpose if the G. I. P. Railway had become so incapable of providing such a paultry sum.

The said wicket-gate is very narrow about 3 feet wide and the public are greatly inconvenienced, and troubled while passing the same and one can imagine the difficulties of a person (not to speak of a lady) desirous to go in the opposite direction when there is a rush of hundreds through this narrow gate.

Suppliers of New A C & D C Electric Motors and Dynamos. Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. wiring and Installations undertaken. Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 2000 ft.

Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

17 19 Elphinstone Circle. Fort.

Telegram—Thinenco. Tephone No. 3825. **BOMBAY.** Post Box No. 341.

THE CENSURE DEBATE.

DR. SAPRU'S CONTRIBUTION.

The "Patrika" writes:—

The debate in the Assembly also shows what little the country has gained by the association of Indians as high officials with the bureaucracy. There are three Indian members in the Viceroy's Executive Council. And how did they stand by their countrymen? Why one need only read the speech of the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru to know how zealously they supported repression! No white bureaucrat could do better than Dr. Sapru did. To consider only among his numerous remarks, he said that "the Criminal Law Amendment Act had been mainly applied by the Government for dealing with those who resorted to intimidation and violence." Every citizen of Calcutta, on the other hand, knows how the Act has been and is being daily applied in Calcutta among other places to persons whose only offence was that they were selling *khaddar* or asking people to use Swadeshi in preference to foreign cloth and before the Prince came to Calcutta, to observe *hartal* on the day of H. R. H's visit. The application of the Seditious Meetings Act he defended on the ground that it was extended only to four or five districts in the whole of India." If "only" four or five districts are deprived of their freedom of speech what matters it—says Dr. Sapru. What does it matter again if these four or five districts are the most populous cities in India? A poor idea of freedom is natural to people who have long been deprived of it. But it seems the least spark of it is not retained by our countrymen who accept high offices.

Dr. Sapru sought to soothe Mr. Iswar Saran and members of his way of thinking by reading extracts from a letter which instructed the Local Government to see that so far as possible trials were held in open courts and evidence fully recorded and other formalities observed." The "so far as possible" no doubt leaves sufficient hole for all the water in the pitcher to go out. And we see in Calcutta trials are not only being held within the precincts of jails but the public and even representatives of the Press are excluded from them. The only gentlemen who are permitted to be present at these trials are, besides the trying Magistrade and the Public Prosecutor, the police officers and the prosecution witnesses. By this means what little of prestige the non-co-operaters leave to the courts is taken away. The policy which is responsible for such state of affairs stands self-condemned. But even Indian officials of the position of Dr. Sapru would see nothing wrong in it!

The peroration by which Dr. Sapru concluded his speech is as remarkable as the rest of his utterance. He concluded thus: "Will you achieve Swaraj through peaceful means by maintaining law and order or by creating confusion and anarchy in the country? I leave this question to be answered by the members of the Assembly by their votes." So the "law and order" clap-trap won the day. Logic and statesmanship were refused quarter.

GOA NEWS.

OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Jan. 16.

It is a strange thing that while every other country is clamouring for economy in governmental expenditure, the people of Portuguese India and those of Goa in particular should view the extravagant policy of their Government with perfect indifference and allow themselves to be constantly burdened with fresh taxation without offering a determined resistance. The Government of Portuguese India is the most extravagant administrative machinery that was ever set up in an admittedly poor country like Goa. Compare the salaries which are being paid to its officials to-day with those paid during the prewar days and see what a marked difference there is between the two. To take only one example the Professor of the Lyceum who was paid two years back not more than Rs. 100 is now drawing a salary of Rs. 500 and what is worse still is that at the end of his period of service he is entitled to a pension which is actually 60 per cent. more than the pay he was getting at the time, of retirement i.e. Rs. 800! Is not this downright extravagance? The policy of the Government cannot be justified on any grounds whatever. Needless to say, the increase in the salaries of its officials is out of all proportion to the high cost of living as well as to the increase granted to similar officials in other countries.

ELECTIONS.

The elections of representatives for the Portuguese Parliament which were to take place on the 8th instant have been postponed for the 28th instant. Candidates for Portuguese India are Dr. Constantino dos Santos, Consul General for Portugal in British India and Captain (naval) Augusto de Paiva Bobela Mota for senatorship and for deputyship Mr. Prazares da Costa, Auditor General of Colonial Finances and Lt.-Col. Helder Armando dos Santos Robeiro, Professor of the Military School, who held thrice the ministerial portfolio for war and commanded a battalion of 23rd Infantry in France during the war.

Though it is directly against the rules of elections for the government to support any candidate directly or indirectly, it has already started canvassing votes for Capt. Bobela Mota and Lt.-Col. Ribeiro through its agents and officials but if it is not too premature to hazard a guess both these candidates are not likely to fare any better than those that were supported by the government at the last elections and one of them was Capt. Bobela Mota who was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

A telegram received here says that this Excellency the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa has embarked at Barcellona on the 29th December, for his archdiocese. It is believed His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun and Mgr. Sebastiao de Oliveira Xavier and Rev. Benardino Videira are accompanying His Excellency.

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EGYPT AND BRITAIN.

The "Zamindar" of Lahore, writes somewhat in the following strain on the above subject:—

"It looks as if Britain has almost lost all hopes in Arabia, on which she had built up her aspirations. Otherwise there is no meaning in the repressive policy adopted by her in Egypt. Just as Britain attained ascendancy in India by placing Mir Jaffer on the throne of Bengal, so also she thought that she could easily obtain the sovereignty of Irak by placing Feisal on throne of Irak. If the Egyptians endeavour to get out of British yoke it will not seriously affect the hold of Britain on Irak.—The vigorous policy which Britain has adopted in Egypt leads us to the conclusion that the people of Irak are not going to be befooled by British tactics. It is therefore almost certain that Britain will change her attitude and send a message of peace to the Muslims. It is quite possible that Britain will soon withdraw herself from Irak, and it is also quite certain that Smyrna and Thrace will be restored to Turks. But it must be clearly understood that Indian Muslims will not rest satisfied until complete autonomy is granted to India and until the sacred places are not given back to the Turks and the Khilafat is restored to its original status.

VICEROY'S APPEAL.

The "Vakil" of Amritsar writes that His Excellency the Viceroy has appealed to Muslims particularly and to all members of the other communities generally for pecuniary aid to the 65,000 helpless poor Turks who are undergoing miseries of all kinds in Constantinople. His Lordship wishes that all subscriptions in aid of this Fund may be sent to his Private Secretary, and it is stated that the amount collected will at once be remitted to Constantinople.

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR AT ANGORA

The Afghan Ambassador at Angora writes as follows to an Afghan newspaper—The "Thulai-Afghan"—on the political situation:—

"When the European Powers apportioned between themselves Turkish territories after the war, and tried to swallow them permanently, they soon found out that it would be hard to digest them. They soon disappeared from the scene and prepared Greece to go forward and fight with the Turks. This created a great sensation in the Islamic world, but the gallant Turks depending upon God fought with such courage and valour which really struck awe into the hearts of all those powers who have been secretly assisting the Greeks. When France observed that her hostile attitude towards the Turks was only productive of any serious troubles in her own acquisitions such as Tunis, Morocco, etc., which will some day prove fatal, to her, she made up her mind to make peace with Turkey. It is therefore incumbent on Britain to follow the same course and if she fails to do so, her interests in her Indian dependency are sure to suffer seriously. It needs no saying that the sympathies of the Afghans and the Amir of Kabul, are with the Turks who deserve to be treated with all fairness due to them as the great warrior nation of the world.

BRITAIN TO JOIN WITH FRANCE.

Under the above heading the "Zamindar" writes as follows quoting an English paper:—"It is not confidently asserted, but it is most probable that Britain will fall in with the views of France. The Angora agreement has produced serious sensation in the world. We must be prepared to give up all the Islamic sacred places. The time has come when we must accept Mustafa Kamal Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey. There is no doubt that Britain will be greatly benefited if she declares that she made a mistake in having asserted Greece

SECOND NARSINGHPUR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NARSINGPUR Jan. 20.

The Second Narsinghpur District Conference was held on the 14th and 15th instant at Burman on the Nerbudda at the time of the annual fair where District official Derbar was also held. Moulana Tajuddin presided. About 300 people attended. The Procession passing through the Fair on the 14th inst. was stopped by the police under oral orders of the Deputy commissioner but was allowed to proceed when the order was resisted by those in the procession.

The Conference affirmed the Ahmedabad Resolution on Civil disobedience and authorised the District Congress Committee to bring it into action; called upon the district people to observe complete Hartal on 30th instant the day of the Prince's arrival in Nagpur, advised voters of Municipal Committees and District Council to elect only those as their representatives who follow the congress creed, requested those not believing in Non-cooperation doctrin but wanted to redress Khilafat Punjab wrongs and establishment of Swaraj to take to popularising Swadeshi and Temperance; and, if Hindus to take up the upliftment of submerged classes. The Swadeshi Exhibition had a telling effect upon visitors. The Remarkable feature of the activities was the impression created on the people's minds remanding the futility of the official Darbar and all Government shows.

Hardly a few minutes had reamained for the conference to conclude its sittings when an earthen pot full of human excreta was thrown over the pandal and bureting as it fell covered persons on the dias and below numbering fifty including Tajuddin, numbering fifty including Tajjuddin, Gyanchandra Narhari Pande, Gayadattaji Manikial Kocher and Vinayakrao Telang.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES' COMMITTEE.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

The adjourned meeting of the Industrial Districts Committee was held, on Monday afternoon, at the Secretariet, Dr. Sir Stanley Reed. presiding, when Mr. P. G. Kamekar was examined.

Mr. Kamekar, in submitting a statement to the Committee, said he was Superintendent, Tata Sons, Workmen's Institute. He, further, said that being a welfare worker he had come in close contact with mill-hands and also as a student of labour questions in general he had devoted some thought to the problem of how to establish happy relations—relations of mutual confidence and trust between capital and labour. Labour disputes ending in strikes or lockouts could to a great extent be prevented by establishing a closer contact between employers and employed. At present there was a wide gulf between those two classes and it might be possible to [illegible] personal touch between the employer and his workmen might go a long way to minimise friction and misunderstanding. Welfare work was one of the means by which that personal touch could be restored to some extent. It must, however, be borne in mind that welfare work alone was not sufficient to keep labour quite contented. Welfare work should not be looked up as an insurance against strike for higher wages or less hours in the demands on those points were justifiable and if an employer was not actuated by any such ulterior motives in starting welfare work the workmen also on their part would not look with suspicion on it. Welfare Work, if conducted on right lines, should improve the relations between the employer and his employees as well as increase the efficiency of labour. Works Committees might prevent a number of smaller disputes and help to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence in a factory, mill or workshop. Things might not, at present be decided by votes in these Committees, but the very fact that the management or the owners were prepared to enter into a frank discussion with the operatives would help much to avoid misunderstanding on the part of employees as well as employers. So far as the particular mill, factory or workshop was concerned the Works Committee would provide a safety-valve and troubles that might otherwise develop into serious ones could be nipped in the bud. Questions pertaining to wages or hours in a particular industry were beyond the scope of discussion in a Works Committee, but it should be held competent to discuss questions of piece rates which were not the same in all mills of the same industry. In spite of the existence of a Works Committee, workmen might suddenly go on a strike or create a row. Such things were inevitable in the beginning, labour not being accustomed to constitutional methods. But where such a committee was in existence, it would be easier to open negotiations with the strikers through their representatives on the works committees.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Continuing the witness said that the Housing Problem played an important part in the condition of labour in Bombay. The housing problem had become very acute and hundreds of workmen had to shift along without having their own rooms. Scarcity of rooms compelled them to live singly and keep their families at their native villages. Drink and gambling had also a large share in adding to the discontent of workmen. The former was also rendering them less efficient in their work. The latter had recently increased by leaps and bounds, to a fearful extent, owing to the existence of so called sporting clubs which were increasing daily in number and these gambling houses were patronised by thousands of workmen. The money which was squandered by them in drink and gambling made the perpetually needy and consequently dissatisfied with their present earnings.

Illiteracy hampers welfare work to a great extent and it was also a serious impediment in the mutual understanding between labour and capital.

Trade Unions if properly organised and conducted in the proper manner should be recognised and consulted as occasion might require, both by the Government and the employing class.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by the Chairman, the witness said he was Secretary of the Works Committee. The Works Committee was useful. Housing Accommodation for labourers there was practically none, and there was clamour for more chawls in all mills. There were gambling dens so far as Parel was concerned. There dens were put an end to some time ago, but of late they had received.

The Chairman: May I know what do they gamble on? Do they go to betting houses?

The witness: Yes, there are betting houses to which the workmen generally go?

Speaking about Trade Union, the witness said that he had no personal experience of Trade Unions.

In reply to Mr. Mohomedbhoy Currimbhoy the witness said that employers should be in personal contect with workmen. It would be better if the employers took personal interest in the welfare of the employees. Workmen, generally, wasted their money, in drinks. There was a large percentage of workmen who did so at present. In every locality there were grog shops and they were a sort of temptation to workmen.

In reply to Mr. Macnaughten, the witness said that it was better to increase the workmen's education so that their standard of living may be improved. There were dramatic clubs, cinema, etc., by way of recreation for workmen. Some millhands have had to pay Rs. 10 to 15 by way of rent. Some of the workmen were not capable of paying such high rents.

In reply to Mr. Bole, the witness said he was in favour of works committee being appointed. It was not possible for one millowner to raise the wages of his workmen, but that should be done by the Millowners' Association. The workmen, generally, got afraid to bring their grievance to the notice of their managers, because they thought they would be marked out as ring-leaders. Primary education to his mind, should be made compulsory as far as possible.

Mr. Bole:—Don't you think mill-hands' strike was prolonged by some agitators?

Witness:—Yes, it was so. The strike was unnecessarily prolonged by some interested parties.

Chairman:—Do you recommend any particular welfare work?

Witness:—There are so many items of welfare work.

Chairman:—Just tell us a few of them.

Witness:—Co-operative Societies; Savings banks recreation, etc. There are tea shops for workmen, but they are kept unclean.

MR. KADAM'S EVIDENCE.

After Mr. P. G. Kamekar's evidence had been over, Mr. N. D. Kadam, Co-operative Inspector, C. E. W. Institute, Parel was examined by the Committee.

Mr. Kadam in his statement said that he was born in the family of workmen and had worked in five different factories and railway for about 17 years. The preliminary difficulties in a worker's new life was that he had to wait for a suitable employment, and after having secured one had to remain without payment for more than a month, a period which compelled him to be debt-ridden. He submitted several proposals with regard to conditions necessary to meet the requirements of labour and keep them contented. Among those proposals there was one with regard to clean and adequate housing accommodation and sufficient wages for maintenance.

The committee, then, adjourned till Friday next at 5 p.m.

PRINCE'S DELHI PROGRAMME REVISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

A revised programme of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Delhi contains some interesting details as to some of the ceremonies to be observed in the royal week. The Prince will arrive by train at Selimgarh, gastion of Delhi Fort at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday 14th February. After some formal ceremonies like the presentations of the members of the Executive Council by the Viceroy and of the members of both the Houses of Legislature by their respective Presidents to the Prince, the Deputy Commissioner as the President of the Delhi Municipality will on behalf of the Commissioners read a short address of welcome to which His Royal Highness will reply.

The procession will then be formed to Viceregal Lodge, the route to be taken being along the Main Road through Lahore Gate of Fort, Lothian Road, Kashmere Gate, Alipore Road, Khyber Pass, Mall and Circuit House. The whole route will be lined by troops under orders of General Officer Commanding Delhi Brigade area.

At the ball room in Viceregal Lodge Ruling Princes, Chiefs and others will be presented to His Royal Highness by the Viceroy.

On the 15th at 11 a.m. the Prince will perform the unveiling ceremony of the All-India King Edward VII Memorial in the Memorial Gardens at which colour parties of regiments of which the late King Emperor was the Colonel-in-Chief and representatives of other units of Indian army would be present. The Viceroy on behalf of the Executive Committee will read an address inviting the Prince to unveil the statue. After a brief reply the Prince will perform the unveiling ceremony under salute of 101 guns. The Durbar for welcoming His Royal Highness will be held on 16th (Thursday) at the Diwani-Am in the Fort at 4-30 p.m. attended by the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Council, the Ruling Princes and the Chiefs present in Delhi and the Members of the Indian Legislature. The Viceroy will deliver an address welcoming the Prince on behalf of the Government of India. Some Maharajas will also deliver speeches welcoming His Royal Highness on behalf of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. The President of the Council of State will then read the joint address of the Legislature. His Royal Highness will next deliver his address. The Darbar will be followed by a garden party in the grounds of the Diwani Khas at 5-30.

His Royal Highness will on 17th lay the foundation stone of the Kitchener College in the new capital at the junction of Roberts Road and South Avenue when unit representatives of the Indian Army including the Indian State Forces will be present. The conclusion of the ceremony will be signalised by a flourish of trumpets.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Various of your correspondents have been trying to find out the motive of Sir Sankaran Nair's theatrical withdrawal from the Conference. I have not had the opportunity of attending the Conference, but I have one great advantage over all your other correspondents in as much as I have always followed the flow of truth that flows daily from Hori Bunder to the eternal benefit of this afflicted country; and in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 18th instant I have come across the following sentence which I present to you and your readers to see whether it has any bearing on this dramatic move on the part of Sankaran Nair:

"His (Sir Sankaran Nair's) career is not yet a matter of history."—Yours, etc.,

INDRA.

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is admittedly useless to try to convince a paper of the type of the "Times of India." Still it is proposed here to set forth certain plain facts. The leading article in the issue of the "Times of India" dated Tuesday, the 17th instant, betrays indeed a woeful want of insight into the import and spirit of our present struggle. Amidst the whole rhodomantade of nonsense with which the paper has thought it proper to fill its two columns there are three or four points which need instant refutation

The "Times of India" questions the moral or legal right to withhold a pay earned by past service. It believes such an action to be illegal and immoral. Does the "Times of India" know that this just and moral British Government is actually withholding pensions earned by past service in certain cases for the simple reason that the recipients of those pensions have taken part in the Congress movement? When it holds a brief for men like General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer we are simply surprised! What are the claims of men like General Dyer, who have soiled their military uniform and disgraced soldier's profession by killing innocent persons, to the continuance of their pensions from India's treasury? The punishment we demand is the least with which they can be allowed to escape.

India's demand for Dominion Status is ridiculed! We are told that there is no proper foundation on which to erect the structure of Dominion Government in India! Can the "Times of India" quote a single instance where the basis was there already and then the structure of Government was set up on it? If Congress franchise be not a proper basis a better a more perfect basis can be devised. But this certainly is not the question for India's self-appointed patrons and rulers and their protagonists to decide!

We are told further that some of the delegates of the Ahmedabad Congress had not attained the dignity of moustache (on the testimony of a veteran Congressman!) as if moustache is an invarible sign of wisdom. If that were so, many of the bureaucrats in this country would never have indulged in the silly and mischievous pranks which they so often do! But we do not wish to continue in this strain. Does not the paper know that there is a small step between the sublime and the ridiculous? It is a pity that it should have deemed it proper to quibble like that. It is a well known fact that Pitt was scarcely twenty-five when he was called upon to form a Cabinet.

"Mr. Gandhi does not want peace because India has not suffered enough! Have not the Malabar people suffered? etc., etc." We have only to say that Mahatmaji has used the words in a quite different sense which the "Times of India" cannot simply see; One can never make a man see when he is determined not to see!

Some time must yet pass before the smoke of gunpowder disappears from Malabar and we must therefore suspend our judgment during the interval. When things will assume a normal form we shall see how to apportion the guilt! We have learnt from the time of the Jallianwala Bag tragedy to accept Government communiqués with caution and reservation.

"There is everything in the conduct of the members of the (Malaviya) Conference with the honourable exception of Sir Sankaran Nair which baffles all who have eyes to see, ears to hear and modest power to understand"! The only honourable exception indeed whose statements in his letter have been challenged by persons no less than Messrs. Jinnah and Baptista! Are we to understand that all others are not honourable because the "Times of India" is unable to see eye to eye with them? Sir Sankaran Nair, the only honourable man!!

"On the one side is the Government entrusted with the solemn duty of maintaining law and order, etc. And on the other side is Mr. Gandhi bent on subverting 'law and order'! One is temtped to ask "Law and Order! how many crimes are committed in your name to-day" modifying a little the words of Madame Roland in 1793!

Lord Reading told us the other day that Swaraj must be won either by sword or it must come (as a gift?) from the British Parliament! Lord Reading has totally failed to grasp the true import of the struggle like the "Times of India" and the other Anglo-Indian journals. We want to ask solemnly "What about the self-determination" promised in war-time? The Viceroy does not simply speak of it! The British imperialists and their bureaucratic underlings in India have "determined" the reforms for us and they have been thrust down our throats despite our protests!

"Mr. Gandhi is the one enemy of peace—the arch fomentor of revolution"—but it needs no discovery on the part of any one much less on the part of an anti-Indian paper like the "Times of India"! The first part of this discovery of the "Times of India" is not true. The latter is true and Mahatmaji has never disguised the fact that he wants to bring about a peaceful revolution in the Government of this country by peaceful and non'violent means. Everywhere in the whole history of the world revolutions have been effected by bloodshed. India is trying a method which is altogether without precedent and is therefore novel. Seely also has strongly seen the possibility of such a peaceful revolution in India ("Expansion of England"). The moment the Indians withdraw their cooperation from the Government it is bound to be impossible. The simple issue of this present struggle is whether the self-appointed rulers of India are prepared to accept the expressed will of the people of this country in a word whether they want to make good their promise of accepting the principle of self-determination so solemnly given in war-time! Anyhow the nation is going to compel the Government to accept the principle of the Government by the consent of the governed.—Yours, etc.,

DATTATRAY VITHAL KELKAR.

Amalner, Jan. 22.

GERMANY AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The account of the interview which your representative had with Dr. A. S. Hardikar ("Bombay Chronicle", Wednesday, November 30th, 1921, column 1, 2,) has greatly interested me. The practical suggestions which Dr. Hardikar has made about the formation of an inter-Relations Commission which shall organize bureaus in foreign countries is very important and I trust it will be given the attention and consideration which it deserves.

My own experience in Germany as a student has shewn me clearly that the German people are anxious to know something about what is really happening in India. They receive practically no direct news from India. This is, to my mind, a deplorable state of affairs. Something should be done by Indians to remedy this evil.

As the result of conversations with students, teachers in elementary and high schools, professors, doctors and other professional men and women I should like to propose the following plan which I think will help to establish cordial relationship between India and Germany. Indians who know the German language should form in Bombay a society called the "German Society of Bombay."

I Name: The German Society of Bombay
II Address: Street:— ; Post No:— Bombay, India.
III Office-bearers:
(a) President (b) Vice-President (c) Treasurer (d) Secretary.
IV Founder:—
V Patron:—
VI Aims and Object:—
(1) To promote personal exchange of views, ideas and ideals between Indians and Germans.
(2) To encourage the study of German language, literature, art, science, social conditions and current events.
(3) To establish a German library and reading room.
(4) To exchange Indian newspapers, periodicals, and books for German newspapers, periodicals, and books.
(5) To translate German books into Indian languages.
(6) To obtain information about University life and facilities for Indians to study in German Universities.
(7) To found German societies in other big University towns of India and put them in touch with the Indian societies in German towns.

Indians must take the first step and form this "German Society of Bombay" as soon as possible.

I know for certain that the "German Society of Bombay" will receive help and advice from the "Indian Society of Bonu" which the students and professors of Bonu University, who have real love and interest for Indian literature, language, art, culture and social conditions, are thinking of forming.

The "German Society of Bombay" should be the first to send regularly Indian newspapers, periodicals and books of interest dealing with the actual daily life of the Indian people to Bonu. This will shew the German students and others who are interested in India that the Indians themselves are also ready to get into direct touch with them.

There is no need for me to point out the advantages which can be derived from the establishment of such societies in Germany and in India. These two countries have a great deal to learn from each other. India owes a debt of gratitude to Germany for the patient and scholarly work of men like Lassen, Max Muller, Buhler, Kielhorn, and Hermann Jacobi, to mention only a few names.

This debt has been repaid in a graceful and handsome manner by India's great poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The way is prepared. It is now the duty of the German and Indian societies to carry on the work.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. JADHAVA.

Bonn a/Rhein Kronprinzen St. 24th.

Dec. 29.

A MOVE FOR THE MODERATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi has replied to Sir Sankaran Nair's letter in the "Times of India" of the 18th. There remains little to be said about it inasmuch as the conveners of the Conference are contemplating to shed more light.

But one may suspect that both Sir Sankaran and Pandit Kunzru have not fully comprehended the purpose for which the Conference was called. It was only a preliminary to the Round Table Conference Mr. Sheshagiri Aiyar alone could see the secret of Mahatmaji not being a party to the resolutions passed at the Conference. Before approaching Government the conveners sought to ascertain the minimum demands of the Congress party so that some basis might be found for further negotiations. It is, therefore, absurd to presuppose that no Conference is possible on the impossible (granting they are) terms of Mahatma Gandhi and this presupposition is based on the belief that Mahatmaji will not move an inch from the position he has taken even if Government show they are penitent and agree to the proposed Conference.

The reason in my opinion why they cannot appreciate the minimum demands of Mahatma Gandhi is that they (the Moderates with them) do not know what their demands should be; they have yet never taken the trouble of defining them in certain terms. Sir Sankaran writes "I am so anxious for a Round Table Conference with Government about Swaraj, Mussalman feeling about the Treaty of Sevres and the Punjab that I felt that we should not allow, if possible any impediment to stand in our way." (The impediments are the conditions precedent and the minimum demands) The purport of the above is nothing but that we should confer with Government and try to win for us some concessions towards Swaraj, the reforms having proved a failure and the opportunity being favourable. In his long letter Sir Sankaran has not even made a suggestion (except the above) as to the lines on which he would like to work and the least concessions from the Government that would satisfy him if he has no demands to make.

Had Sir H. A. Wadia or any other prominent Liberal followed the example of Mahatma Gandhi the country would have had the opportunity of knowing the mind of the Moderates. It is high time the Liberals made a move in that direction. They should early summon a meeting of the party to discuss the situation over again, to define clearly their demands and to predetermined the course they would choose if Government fail to satisfy them. The least they can do in that case is to take away the support they have hitherto lent to the bureaucracy by resigning Ministerships and the seats on the Council benches. The duty of rallying the Liberals for the above purpose lies clearly on the leaders like Sir H. A. Wadia, Sir S. N Bannerji, Sir S. Aiyar and Messrs. Chintamani and Kunzru. Will they discharge it?—Yours, etc.,

P. N. BANO.

TO LAWYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With a few notable exceptions, lawyers as a class have in India, kept themselves aloof from the political and social ferment through which the country is passing and have contented themselves merely with watching the storm. In these stirring times, this phenomenon is so peculiar that it invites examination. If there is any class in India which one would expect was more than any other steeped in liberal culture, it is the class of lawyers. The vast majority of them are graduates of Indian Universities and in the acquiring of legal learning, the science of jurisprudence has formed the subject-matter of study. They are trained to go to the root of the matter, to build on first principles and the very nature of their business requires the constant exercise of the best powers of their minds. Until recently lawyers in India were in the forefront of India's fight for freedom. Even now, eminent lawyers have thrown themselves with the thick of the fight. And yet it must be confessed that lawyers as a class have abstained from ranging themselves on the side of either of the contending forces. Why is this so? What is passing in the mind of every lawyer as he opens his morning paper? Is he moved to approbation or reprobation of the act or omission of either party? Is he moved at all? Has the pursuit of his profession made him self-seeking, time-serving, ease-loving, cold, calculating, material? Has it engendered the habit of unduly leaning on precedents and entertaining a holy horror of all change? Or is he simply waiting for the time when he can opportunely and advantagesly intervene? What is, in short, the state of his mind in the present crisis of India's history?

I venture to hazard an answer with deep hesitation—I trust and hope my reading may be wrong and that the inference drawn on the condition of affairs in one Presidency may be totally inapplicable to another. It seems to me that lawyers as a class have ceased to take any but the most impersonal interest in the present political strife. If asked an opinion on the situation a number of the profession will express his equally divided disapproval of the "oddity" of Mahatma Gandhi and the "obstinacy" of Government: and will perhaps opine that agitation is disturbing, that everything that disturbs the even tenour of his existence (and income) should be shunned like poison and that if one is only prudent patient and persevering everything will come right in the end. What is the key to this attitude? It is that the rights, privileges and earnings of the lawyer and his self-ease are to-day to him of greater importance and interest than the travail of free nationhood. If measures were adopted which would reduce the lawyer's emoluments, would he continue in his present phlegmatic attitude? If I am right in my diagnosis, what a tremendous misfortune for India and her children yet unborn? India can ill-afford at this juncture to be deprived of so much intellectual capital and allow it to lie dormant. Silence and inaction are criminal. Whether after the exercise of their judgment, lawyers side with the Government or the governed is immaterial. Whatever platform they adopt, they will bring reason, tact, knowledge of human nature to it. Will lawyers shake off the inertia and respond to the call and by practical effort partake of the achievement of the political and social evolution of the country?

Says Mazzini: "Hold in honour, your body, your faculties and the material forces that surround you in nature. Instruments given to you by God for the discovery and fulfilment of your appointed aim, they are good or evil according as they are used for others' benefit or for your own; for egotism is the root of all evil, as sacrifices is the root of all virtue and he who cries anathema on them cries anathema to God. All that exists is given for use and aid and you sin equally by neglect or misuse."—Yours, etc.,

N. H. P.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

INDIAN FILMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent "A Film Enthusiast" regarding the titles inserted in Indian films. Formerly nearly all the Indian films used to have Hindi and English titles. Recently Messrs. Kohinoor made a beginning in giving Gujarati titles. Seeing their films much appreciated, the other companies followed them. However I am told that Hindi, Bengalee, and Madrasee titles are inserted in the copies to be circulated in these districts. According to my opinion, Hindi and English titles should be used for the whole country.

The same is the case with dresses. We cannot tolerate a historical character in other dress, except the dress of that province. There are other things also to be discussed. I do not understand why the producers are releasing the stories of one writer. Has India gone dry of writers?

I would further suggest that the producers should hold a Conference so that they can discuss on various points like dresses, titles and other such things. There should be a Producers' League in India on the same principles as of American League.—Yours, etc.,

KEEN CINEMA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Elections, from 9-40 a.m. to 6-40 p.m. at the following places:—A (Fort) Ward—In the skating Rink structure on Cruickshank Road. B (Mandvi)—On Waudby Road opposite the New High School. C (Bhuleshwar)—On Cruickshank Road opposite the Elphinstone High School. D (Girgaum)—On Gowlia Tank Road on the reclaimed ground of Gowalia Tank. E (Byculla)—At Sankli Street near the Assessment Ward Office

Industrial Disputes Committee, 5 p.m.

The S. S. "Narkunda" with outward mails of the 12th expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Meeting of the Anthropological Society, Town Hall, 5-15 p.m.

Sale of Work of the Girl Guides' Association, High Court Gardens, 5 p.m.

Mr. "Lalit's" lecture on "Satyagraha of Devotees. Mira Mahrani." At the Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 26.

Farewell performance by the Bandman Opera Company, Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GHISTA.—Rustomji Dhunjibhai Ghista (Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co's Cashier), son of Mr. Dhunjibhai Nusserwanji Ghista and grandson of late Khan Bhadur Byramji Dadabhai Registrar. Died of typhoid last night, aged 27. Funeral to-day (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 p.m. at Pader House opposite Bharda Buildings Grant Road. Deeply mourned by friends and relations.

REQUIEM MASS.

The months mind Requiem Mass for the late Mrs. Rose Mary Misquitta of Cavel, at the Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, on Thursday the 26th at 7-15 a.m.

"Friends and relations will please accept this the only intimation."

R2644

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the active Volunteers excluding Students from A. B. C. and D. Wards are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan opp. Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday the 25th instant at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Lalit will speak on the "Satyagraha of Devotees." "Mira Maharani" with Bhajans. Mr. S. R. Bomanjee will preside.

BRAHMO SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 92nd Anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy there will be special Divine Services in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, in the morning and evening to-day. The morning service will be conducted by Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar at 8 a.m. in Marathi and the evening service by The Hon. Dr. Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar in English at 6-30 p.m.

BENE-ISRAEL SPORTS.

Bene-Israel Athletic Meeting was held on Sunday the 22nd January at 2 p.m. on the Recreation Ground opposite Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, when Dr. Benjamin Reuben, President 5th, Bene-Israel Conference presided. There were eighteen events for the programme all of which attracted a large number of competitors. Sack Tournament, Monkey Race, Bucket and Ball for ladies created a great deal of excitement. Contest for Championship was very keen, being mainly confined between A. Reuben, A. Isaac, J. D. Samuel and Samuel Daniel. All the last three getting equal number of points and was ultimately carried by A. Reuben. Mr. J. D. Aaron presented L. A. Ezekiel with a silver cup and the silver medal was also awarded to him for the dead heat in the One Mile Race last year.

The following are the results of some of the important events:

Long Jump. (1) Samuel Daniel (2) J. R. Samuel. Two Mile (1) A. Reuben (2) A. Isaac. Hundred Yards. (1) Reuben Nathen (2) J. R. Simon. Running a Sixer (Boys under 15). (1) M. David (2) Mac. Abraham. Anagram Miss Sheba Isaac, Miss Lizzy Ralph. (2) Miss R. Sampson. Bucket and Ball (Ladies). (1) Miss Sheba Isaac Miss Lizzy Ralph. (2) Miss Mary Reuben. Miss July Joseph. 60 yards Race (Boys under 10). (1) Moses Joseph. (2) E. Joseph.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city for the week ending Jan. 21, viz., 825 was 74 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 36.48. These figures compare favourably with those for the 3rd week of 1921 when the mortality was 1201 and death-rate 63.76 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1004 and death-rate 53.30.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 10 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 312 against 4 and 275 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 158 were among infants under one year of age; 30 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil, who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week, Plague caused 12 attacks and 11 deaths and Small-pox 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 447, as against 390 in the 3rd week of the last year and 426 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

A GHASTLY MURDER.

While a police sepoy No. 1451 was having his rounds of Vincent Road, Wadala at 10-30 a.m. of the 13th January he noticed the dead body of a Hindoo woman aged about twenty five lying uncovered on its back on an open space with throat cut. A big blood-stained stone was lying on the left side of the face and shoulder. There was no closhing on the body, but some clothes were lying near the body. A blade of a razor was found two paces from the head and the handle under the right knee. The palm of her right hand was also cut.

The body was removed to the morgue where a post-mortem examination made by Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon showed wound of the throat commencing on the left side of the neck. It had crossed the middle line severing all tissues of the neck notching the vertebrae. There was also an incised would on the thumb of the right hand. In the doctors opinion those injuries had been caused during life and were the cause of death.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, death of the woman, when the jury returned a verdict of death from her throat having been cut, apparently with a razor by a person unknown.

CINEMA GOING COST RS. 3718.

Murlidas Birajlal, a merchant, came to Bombay a few days ago to purchase goods and put up in a house at Bhendy Bazar. He had brought with him three emeralds valued at Rs. 3,760 to have them cut and polished. On Sunday last at 4-45 p.m. he went to the Globe Cinema with a friend. At 9-45 p.m. they came out to buy 'pan' when he found that his pocket had been cut and his purse containing the emeralds and a few rupees in notes collectively valued at Rs. 3718 missing. On noticing the loss Murlidas returned to his room and made a report to the police the next day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RIOTING ON NAGPADA ROAD.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged (1) Esmail Peermohomed, (2) Dagloo Khandoo and (3) Miya Gool Rahuddin with rioting and house-breaking, causing damage to the liquor shop belonging to one Vithal Mahadeo to the extent of Rs. 3,422 on Nagpada Road during the recent disturbances on the 17th of November last.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Vessavewalla, pleader, defended accused No. 2.

Further hearing this case was resumed yesterday.

Antone Faro, a cook in Maternity Hospital, Bellasis Road, said he saw accused No. 1 at 8 p.m. on the 17th November, he again saw him in the evening and thereafter he did not see him at all.

Sitaram Hartha, owner of a tea-shop on Argyl Road, said he knew accused No. 3. During the riots, accused came to his shop at 5-30 p.m. on the 18th of November last.

Maroti Daghdoo, a Muccadum said accused No. 2 drove his cart. On Friday, the 18th of November, the accused in question was driving his cart. The day preceeding also accused No. 2 was driving his cart.

After the evidence had been recorded, His Worship sentenced each accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge viz., rioting and mischief. The sentences are to run concurrently.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged one Mahboob Gool Mohomed, a Muslim, with rioting and mischief by fire on Nagpada Road on the 17th of November, during the Prince of Wales's visit.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. M. K. Azad, Barrister-at-law defended the accused. Mr. Vicaji F. Viaji watched the case on behalf of the Bombay Tramway Company, Ltd.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that about 10-30 a.m. on the 17th of November last, Mrs. Malpass, wife of Sergt. Malpass, saw a crowd consisting about fifty people near the Imperial Bank of India, on the corner of Nagpada. The mob smashed the Municipal lamps. They, then, threw stones and smashed tram cars with sticks. Thereafter, they went to the Parsi Statue and smashed the lamps around it. Then, they turned to the Nagpada Police Station, threw stones at it and smashed the glasses. The accused was directing the mob. He had also smashed the lamps near the Bank. Mrs. Malpass identified the accused as being in the crowd. She was inside the Police Station. She got the doors of the Police Station closed and went into the cells with her babe for protection.

Deputy Inspector Bird said he made enquiries with regard to the case. Police Sepoy 632 "D" arrested the accused on the 6th of December about 9 a.m. He sent for the witnesses to identify the accused. Mr. Kelly also identified the accused. He did not record the statement of that witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, the witness said he did not remember having seen the accused before. He was investigating this case and not Inspector Power. "Jipoo" was the nickname given to the accused. He had not asked Mrs. Malpass or her servant to identify the accused.

Shaik Yoosuf Shaikh Hussein, P. C. 632 "D" said he belonged to the Nagpada Police Station. He arrested the accused on the 6th of December last in the Chowky Mohalla at 9 a.m. and placed him before Mr. Bird.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, the witness said he knew the accused before the incident.

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED.

The defence of the accused was that he took no part in the rioting. On account of the ill-feelings between Mohamedans and Jews the latter have involved him in this trouble. He converted a Jewish woman into Mohamedanism and married her afterwards. They used to take his wife away from his house by frightening her. The police interfered in the matter and sent her back to her father's. A policeman called him to the Police Station, some time ago, but he declined to go there until he was served with a summons. He was collecting funds for Angora and Inspector Power sent for him and told him not to do so. Inspector Power asked him how much he had collected for the fund and he said that it was about Rs. 2,500. He (the Inspector) told him that he was a Khilafatwalla. He was arrested at 9 o'clock and taken to the Police Station. There were several tram conductors and Parsis there, but none of them identified him. About 8-30 p.m., a lady came there with her cook. He was placed among several other persons. She went down the line and Mr. Power began pointing out the men gathered there and eventually he was also pointed out. Mr. Power asked the cook as to who threw the stones and the latter pointed him out. He had nothing more to say. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The case was adjourned till the 26th of January for defence witnesses.

A LANDLORD AND HIS TENANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Rustomji Pestonji Pir charged Jivanji Sorabji Jani with wrongful restraint.

Mr. Kantilal Chhaganlal Thakore, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. Sorab Kapadia, pleader.

The complainant's information showed that he was the accused's tenant in Ghogha Street, Fort, for the last six years. In 1919 the accused had increased his rent which the Rent Controller regulated according to the Rent Act. This grieved the accused, who began to annoy the complainant. The complainant, though occupying accused's premises, was practically staying outside. In May 1920, the complainant found the Central beam supporting the roof, cracked. The accused taking no notice to repair it the complainant had to write to the Municipality. Later on the accused wrote to the complainant to vacate the room so as to enable him to carry out the repairs. In March, 1921, the complainant removed to Parel and asked the accused to carry out the necessary repairs, saying his servant would be present to open the door of the room on a certain day. The complainant having failed to send his men, the accused broke the room open and removed the furniture. When the complainant went to his room, he was prevented doing so by the accused's sons. He therefore charged the accused with wrongful restraint.

After hearing preliminary arguments, His Worship suggested both the parties to compound the case. They, therefore agreed to do so, on the accused paying to the complainant Rs. 250 as compensation.

REPORTED OF THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mohanlal Bhagwandas Javeri, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Company, Solicitors, residing in Dhanji Street has made a complaint to the police that at 4-30 p.m. on the 21st instant his wife locked the door open and on entering into the room she noticed the door of the safe also open and jewellery and currency notes valued at Rs. 13,155 missing.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when the following paper will be read:—"Is the retention of the term Animism a main head in the Religion Table of the Census Justified?" By L. J. Sedgwick, Esq., I.C.S. (with a Note communicated by Rev. Enok Hedberg, D. Litt.)

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Dear Sir,—As it appears that there is some misunderstanding among the voters of the "B" or Mandvi Ward, due to the Notification issued by the Municipal Commissioner that because of a legal difficulty he is not able to accept our withdrawal and that, therefore, there will be a contest, we deem it necessary to inform the public that as per our intimation to the Municipal Commissioner, we have withdrawn our Candidature, and we do not wish to contest the lection.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who have been good enough to express their support to us.—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) JAFFER ABDULLABHOY LALLJEE.

(Sd.) ABDUL REHMAN HAJI MAHMUDABBA.

Bombay, Jan. 24.

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May it please you to accept a few lines from me, now that you have opened your columns for discussing the merits and demerits of different candidates who have offered themselves for candidature for the municipal elections. Perhaps no more amazing and damaging letter can appear than the one from the pen of Mr. S. V. Rao of Fanaswady fame. Sir, your readers are fully aware of the work and worth of Dr. M. B. Velkar. It is he who stands by far the greatest chance of success in the recent election be it for the work done for the country or this city. His work as a city father is all self-speaking and that is the great reason that induced him not to blow his own trumpet by the issue of a replenished manifesto as other candidates have done. Taking advantage of this, Mr. S. V. Rao showers abuse on the indefatigable doctor. It is indeed a cut in the dark and no more reply is befitting to it than to brush it aside as of no value.

A word or two of the work done by Dr. M. B. Velkar will not be out of place here. Among many things, his sole fight for giving a blow to the autocratic power of the President, his clamouring for the increase of the pay of the primary school teachers, the trenchant criticism of the Municipal officers for not looking to the betterment of the roads and general sanitation, and, above all, his struggle for the increase franchise—stand the greatest and permanent monument to his credit.—Yours etc.

SACHIDANAND MORESHWAR. Navalkar.

106, Agiary Road.
Bombay, No. 2. Jan. 24.

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I find a sort of easy optimism among the public of "D" ward that the election of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to the Municipal Corporation is an absolute certainty; there cannot be a more fatal blunder than this sort of complacent indifference I lost my election last time because voters were too sure of my success. I want the voters of the Girgaom Ward to guard themselves against such delusion. The best way for these who want Mr. Mehta to succeed is for themselves to go to the pall and to vote for him; nothing else, certainly not mere good wishes can help him. I would therefore earnestly request all the voters of D ward to go to the Gowalia Tank Maidan tomorrow and to vote for Jamnadas Mehta.—Yours etc.

D. D. SATHAYE.

Girgaon, Jan. 24-1-22.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

As far as this week's entertainments are concerned to-night's special farewell benefit performance to Miss Madeline Rossitter by the Bandman Opera Company to mark the occasion of her last appearance in India appears to be the attraction of the present Bandman season, and fitting wind up to it.

Those of our theatregoers who have enjoyed during the past few months the excellent productions staged by the Bandman Opera Company in Bombay will probably view the special performance at the Excelsior Theatre to night with keen delight. With Madeline Rossitter as the centre attraction supported by numerous other talented players whom we have got to know so well there should be endless fun, and enjoyment, plus all the excellent musical and sundry elements which one might expect to find in a really good and clever show.

We have no hesitation in saying this special farewell benefit performance to Miss Rossitter should more than come up to expectations.

To-morrow "Bubbly," that bright and happy revue, will be presented again as the final performance of the Bandman Opera Company in Bombay for some little time, at any rate. During the Bandman Company's two recent visits to Bombay some really excellent shows have been presented, far and above anything we have yet had from other touring companies, and of course it goes without saying in the near future most probably we shall have the Bandman Company thinking about coming out once again to Bombay with a fresh stock of the best London muscial productions, and needless to say on our part, and we feel we also voice the opinion of Excelsior Theatre patrons, in saying we shall look forward to the return of the Bandman Opera Company with pleasure, hoping Miss Rossitter perhaps may also be persuaded on that future occasion again to be one of their number.

"D" WARD VOTERS.

PLEASE REMEMBER.

The Polling takes place to-day: -

(1) At Govalia Tank Maidan.

(2) To-day between 9 a.m and 6 p.m. (B. T.)

(3) Voters Supporting

Nationalist Candidates should make it a point to register their votes to-day and thus protect the interests of the City.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

WALES BEATS ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 24.

Following continuous rain the ground was in the muddiest condition, when the international rugby match between England and Wales started at Cardiff this afternoon. There was dingdong struggle at the outset between the rival packs but Welsh forwards soon asserted their superiority and Whitfield scored first try for Wales. Before the interval Bowen, Hiddlestone, Delahay and Parker added trys for Wales, Rees converting last. Lowe scored try for England and at the interval, the score stood at seventeen points to three. The Welsh continued to have most of the game in the second half but Day and Hammett tackled finely, preventing scoring for a time. After Rees had struck cross bar with penalty kick, Palmer, following up, scored try for Wales which Rees converted. The Welsh forwards now completely dominated the game and the English backs were chiefly employed in defence. Passing by Welsh backs ended in Richards scoring try which was not converted. Then from scrimmage Islwyn Evans scored another which was also not converted. Just before time was called Day made try for England and the game resulted in an easy win for Wales by twenty-eight points to six.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

ENGLAND BEATS WALES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 24.

In the International Association football match to-day at Swansea England beat Wales by seven to nil.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The following are the results of yesterday's games in connection with the Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament:—

Ladies singles, Second Round:—Mrs Atkins beat Mrs. Graham 6—0, 6—0.

Third Round:—Miss Eddis beat Mrs. Williams 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles:—Second Round:—R. A. Campbell and Mrs. Tomlinson beat Brooke Edwards and Miss Field 6—3, 6—3. Mr. J Hodd and Mrs. Barron beat J. Newton and Mrs. Cronan 10—8, 8—6.

Third Round:—P. Banford and Mrs. Branford beat N. S. Iyer and Mrs. A. C. Gupta 7—5, 6—2.

Men's Singles, Second Round:—G. S. Bradish beat A. Madath 7—5, 6—3. C. Carey Morgan beat J. C. Farmer 5—1, 6—2. O. S. Alexander beat Major Bradish 8—2, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3. T. W. Brough beat J. B Hodgson 6—3, 6—4. H. Brown beat E Ward walk over.

Third Round:—B. Kotah beat S. H Mirza 6—2, 8—6. J. Robson beat P. W. Johnson 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Second Round:—G. S. Bradish and Major Bradish beat C. N. Chesney and Dr. Woodward 1—6, 8—6, 9—7.

Third Round:—C. G. W. Boulton and A. O. Ayre beat A. C. Rakhit and K. A. Mahomed 6—4, 5—7, 6—2. N. S. Iyer and Brooke Edwards beat F. J. Binning and H. A. Binning 6—1, 6—1. J. N. Floyd and J. Robson beat C. P. Johnstone and I. P. F. Campbell 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

The General Manager (Bawdwin Mine) reports the following production for the month of December:—

Lead 4,034 tons from 9,653 tons of lead-bearing material (including secondaries); Refined Lead 3,055 tons and Refined Silver approximately 318,833 ozs.

288 MORE.

ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA.

NO RELAXATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23

Fifteen volunteers, engaged in picketing work, arrested to-day.

Two hundred and seventy-three arrests were made yesterday at a public meeting.

MR. C. R. DAS' CASE.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The case against Mr. C. R. Das and that against Mr. Subash Chandra Bose were postponed to-day for orders to 7th proximo and 27th instant respectively.

PT. MALAVIYA SEES LALAJI.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya saw Lala Lajpat Rai in jail yesterday.

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

CENTRAL BOARD APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 23.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in its general meeting yesterday appointed a Central Board in connection with the Congress volunteer movement according to the terms of the resolution of the Working Committee and also passed a resolution to see if Jalgaum Taluka is likely to fulfil the Congress conditions for Mass Civil Disobedience.

FURTHER ARRESTS IN U. P.

ALMORA CONGRESS OFFICE SEARCHED

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19.

Mr. Mohan Joshi, Secretary, District Congress Committee, Pandit Hemchand Joshi, Joint Secretary, and Mr. Madhu Sudan Gurani, Secretary, Town Congress Committee of Almora District, have been arrested and are lodged in the District Jail. They have been arrested chiefly in order to put a stop to the propaganda work at Bageshwar fair.

Dr. Narotam Swami, President, and Lala Baboo Lal, Treasurer, Thana Congress Committee, Almora, have been arrested and in their places Moulvi Moazzam Husain and Sh. Raghunandan Pd. were elected office-bearers.

The police also searched the Congress office and took away volunteers' register. Volunteers are enrolled in hundred and picketing of liquor shops is carried on with great vigour.

M. Riasat Husain Saheb of Rai Bareilly was arrested on 12th January, 1922. Persons in number daily come to the Congress office asking to enroll themselves as volunteers. Great enthusiasm prevails.

ARRESTS AT SITAPUR.

(1) Pt. Baboo Ram, (2) Munshi Abdul Shakur, (3) Munshi Zahid Ali, (4) Sheikh Sultan Ahmed, (5) Gohar Shah, (6) Chiddu and (7) Pragi volunteers of Sitapur prosecuted under Sections 143 I. P. C. and Section 32 Police Act and convicted on the 17th instant for four months each.

ARRESTS AT JHANSI.

The following non-co-operators of Jhansi proper were arrested on the 15th January 1922 in connection with the volunteer organisation. They are:—1. Pandit Krishna Gopal Sharma, Editor-Utsah, 2. B. Bisham. bhar Das Garguja, president, Bundelkhand Congress Committee. 3. Moulana Mohammad Kazmi, vice-president, Town and Dist. Congress Committee, Jhansi. 4. Moulana Jalil Uddin Ahmed, joint Secretary, Town Congress Committee, Jhansi, 5. B. Ram Narain Nigam, Secretary, Bundelkhand States Congress Committee, 6. Pt. Balkrishna Sitaram Tengshe, Teacher, Rashtriya Saraswati Pathsala, Jhansi.

MAULVI ABDUL RAUF.

SENTENCED TO 6 MONTHS' SIMPLE.

(Associated Press.)

Maulvi Abdul Rauff was under Criminal Law Amendment Act, sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment.

DAWNING SENSE

SEMI-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S STEPS TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 24.

A meeting of the local advisory committee compound of the District Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, City and Cantonment Magistrates, representing the Government, and Messrs. Lawate, Tulpule, and Sahasrabuddhe, representing the Municipality, and Messrs. Mudliar, Khambatta, and Mr. Dias, nominated members, was held this afternoon in the Collector's Office. It was decided unanimously to advise Government to close out liquor shops in the Cantonment and by a large majority to close four liquor shops in the city out of eight. It was also decided to keep the liquor shops open only from 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and to be altogether closed on all gazetted holidays. It was further resolved to keep liquor only 60 U. P., drink to be allowed on the premises.

Eight gentlemen picketed the liquor shops to-day. Three of those who picketed yesterday were fined.

REPRESSIVE POLICY

DISCUSSION IN U. P. COUNCIL.

PANDIT RADHA KANTA MALAVIYA RESIGNS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 23.

There was full attendance of members and a large number of visitors were present to-day at the Council at the discussion of the resolution recommending the immediate withdrawal from these provinces of the Criminal Law Amendments Act and release of those convicted and the withdrawal of the pending prosecutions under the Act. A Zemindar member moved an amendment recommending the withdrawal of the Act from those districts where in the opinion of Government life and property and public tranquility were no longer endangered and to enquire into cases of those convicted with a view to their release where possible in the public interest and to reduce their sentence and that the District Officers and the Commissioners should be instructed to apply the provisions of the Act with restraint and discretion and only against such persons as are a danger to peace and order and who commit intimidation, obstruction or violence. More than twenty members spoke on the amendment which was supported by some of the Talukdar members and opposed by the members of the Liberal Party and others.

The Hon. Sir Ludvie Porter stated he was willing to accept the amendment and in a lengthy speech detailed at length the reasons that compelled Government to take action under the Act. The amendment was carried by 51 against 35 votes. Among those who voted in support are 21 officials including Ministers and landlord members, while those who voted against included a Hindu and a Mahomedan Taluqdar.

The amended resolution was then discussed and carried by 46 against 19. Among those who vigorously opposed the amended resolution was Pandit Radhakanta Malaviya who after a forcible speech condemning Government measure, wrote a letter to the President of the Council resigning his membership. The Pandit in his letter stated that he had learnt with regret that the Viceroy had thought fit to give assent to the Oudh Rent Bill recently passed by the Council. After listening to to-day's debate and noting the results of to-day's voting on the resolution on repressive policy of Government, he had come to the conclusion that by remaining in that Council any more he could serve no useful purpose.

REPRESSION AT INDORE

ARBITRARY DEPORTATION.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Jan. 24.

Repression has begun at Indore residency. Even peaceful Swadeshi and temperance activities are being prohibited under Section 144 Cr. P. C. Notices have been served on the Congress Secretary and others. The Congress President Mr. Badrilal and Messrs. Bholaram and Chhotalal, members and Mr. Aryadutta, Secretary have been arbitrarily deported from the residency for an indefinite period without being charged with any offence. Other deportations are expected.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS

102 SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Of the 142 men who were arrested recently and placed on trial, 40 were discharged and 102 sentenced, some to pay fines, while others to undergo simple imprisonment ranging from 14 days to three months.

VOLUNTEER CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

The Secretary, U. P. Congress [illegible] Allahabad, writes:—Dr. Mohan[illegible]kur, Captain, Town Volunteer Corps Benares, was arrested on the 19th instant.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Babu Ganesh Parshad, Asst. Jailor, Bankipur District Jail, being impressed with the noble conduct of Moulvi Khurshid Hassan and two other leaders of Behar has submitted his resignation. A warder named Islwah Tunari has also resigned.

Mahbob Khan, constable No. 319 of the Awah Police and resident of Jirna, District Ghazipur has submitted his resignation in response to the call of the country.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS AT ALIBAG.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 19.

Alibag has began enlisting volunteers for the "National Volunteer Corps" in right earnest. Three teachers from the local National School have enlisted in the corps.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, January 25, 1922.

EUROPE'S NEED.

During the war some thinkers prophesied that the conquerors would change ideals with the conquered; they were regarded as cynics at the time; but what they prophesied has actually come to pass. The German doctrine of frightfulness in war has taken so great a hold on English militarism that everyone who has come in touch with its exponents in the last two years has grown familiar with such dogmas as that the next war will be waged on the civilian population, that the weapons employed will be of a more horrible description, and that the only possible way of ending war is by increasing the horrors of war. That was the German theory before the war. The English theory used to be that the horrors of war could be progressively mitigated and war itself could be eventually abolished by a steady growth of international law in the way of restrictions on belligerents. All Europe seems now to have despaired of international law—excepting Germany and Austria who are forced by circumstances to appeal to it. Even enthusiasts for the League of Nations say that it is useless to attempt a serious limitation of armaments, accepting it as an axiom that nations at war with one another will not recognise any law, nor abide by any agreements that they may have made in time of peace. Since war is to be waged principally on the civilian population (a principle which is now accepted) they say that the acknowledgment and publication of that appalling fact is actually the best way to prevent war in future, which may or may not be true. It must be remembered that the civilian population does not, in time of peace exercise even in countries called democratic the supreme power theoretically ascribed to it and that on the outbreak of war it becomes almost helpless in the hands of the military, who always regard war with complacency since it is their business. It must also be remembered that the armaments industry has a great although unrecognised financial hold on European Governments. When all this is taken into account one cannot but admit that Europe is in an unhappy plight, which seems to us entirely due to lack of recognition of a higher law than that of national or selfish interest, or lack of organisation and cohesion on the part of those people in the various European nations who do recognise such a law.

We have given it before as our opinion that when a nation admits as its rulers or chooses as its leaders men who do not acknowledge their responsibility to any higher Power that nation is in a parlous state. And it must be evident to everyone that the present state of Europe is due to loss of the ideal of theocracy. A famous Frenchman once declared that "if God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent God," and that is precisely the problem before Europe: How to invent a substitute for the idea of God in politics? Instead of applying themselves to the root of the matter, however, and finding and discussing the initial error with a view to remedy it, Europe's political "thinkers" are merely concerned with the problems arising from that error, which we call Satanic but which they accept. It seems to us that they are in a hopeless case; yet they continue to despise and disregard the thought of Asia which could save them if they would accept it.

Asia, from the Bosphorus to the Pacific and from Samarkand to Cape Comorin, acknowledges a law of God superior to every policy and on the whole endeavours to obey it. The Turks at Gallipoli, when they were fighting in the defence of their own native land against invasion, refused to use the stores of poison gas which the Germans had provided for them, because it was against their religion to employ a weapon which their enemies were not using against them. Thus in Asia there is the basis of international law—belief in God—which no longer exists in Europe. It did exist in Europe in old days when the Catholic Church held sway over the minds of rulers, though its benefits were restricted to those who professed and called themselves Christian. The Asiatic ideal of theocracy—the Islamic ideal—has no such restriction. It includes every human creature. That is true theocracy, for it alone conduces to the progress of mankind as a whole. That is Asia's greatest contribution to world thought, and it is time that Europe should consider it respectfully! But, blinded by the superior force which her transgression of the laws of God confers on her, Europe continues to look down on Asia, not seeing that the law of God is operating in her case, and that her transgression is the road to her destruction. Violence on the part of Asia she would regard as her opportunity, for it would enable her to show her momentary and apparent strength to Asia's injury. Non-violence on the part of Asia, with preaching of the Asiatic message in all European lands alone, it seems to us, can yet reclaim her.

HIS DEFENCE.

"The accused when asked to state why he had joined the Khilafat volunteers, made no reply and offered no defence. He was convicted and sentenced, etc., etc." We have all seen the report in the papers more than once though its actual wording may differ slightly. And we wonder whether the only defence one such accused could have made would have secured his acquittal. We doubt it, but as a mere essay we make bold to set it forth in what follows:—There is a grave in Irak beyond Baghdad where lies buried Rose of the World. A Pathan mother had rejoiced in her baby's comeliness when it was small and naked and chubby and she had darkened its eyes with lampblack to heighten their lustre. Also, she had named it in guttural Pushtoo, Rose of the World. The Rose grew up into slim boyhood and youth and the first sproutings of a beard and moustache began to make his name sound rather incongrous since the youth gave promise of great breadth-of-chest and extraordinary hairiness. But we must always remember that he had once been a bonny baby and the name had been given him by his mother, who crooned it as she sung him to sleep. In the years of his boyhood he had been taught at the school attached to the village mosque and there he had learnt that the security and independence of the Khalifa of Islam safeguarded the true Faith and must be preserved by every good Muslim. When he was sixteen years of age, word came to the little village near Attock that there was to be made a great levy on the manhood of the district. The Lieutenant-Governor had pledged the honour of the Punjab that the Punjabees of every race would supply recruits for the army. Recruits must, therefore, be forthcoming in their hundreds of thousands and though Rose of the World and his mother had never heard of Sir Michael O'Dwyer other than as a mysterious *Lat Saheb* who dwelt at Lahore and held powers of life and death, a village headman professed to speak in the voice of the Lieutenant-Governor and to command.

That headman had a vision before him, of a durbar to which he would be summoned to receive a present of a pair of pistols or a sporting rifle and a certificate telling the world that the Government of India thanked him for his loyal work as a recruiter for the army. He was not a very intelligent headman, nor well-informed, since this happened before the days of the Amritsar killing which, coming later, gave every Punjabee to think so seriously that all the Punjab to-day, even that remote village near Attock, desires *Swaraj*. Small wonder then that the headman's zeal for the winning of a present outran his discretion and he conscripted Rose of the World by the simple process of threatening with his dire disfavour Rose's widowed mother who was the headman's tenant and deeply in his debt. To his credit, Rose was not particularly averse to being conscripted, for your Pathan youth takes to soldiering as a duck to water. But his mother brooded long and often in his absence on the injustice of things that could allow her debt to the village headman force her to sell her eldest son to the army. From these broodings came doubts as to the justice of the war in which her son was fighting, and though, later, propagandists spread broadcast through the villages the report that the British *Sirkar* had pledged itself to respect the Khalifa and to protect the independence of the Holy Places, we fancy the mother of Rose was not made entirely content. Similarly had Rose been assured that he was to fight only for the very purest of ideals and that it was his duty as a good Muslim to prevent the German Kaiser seizing the Jazirat-ul-Arab. So Rose fought in Mesopotamia and was killed, believing he died for Islam as much as for the other high ideals of which men spoke in the army.

But his younger brother now thinks differently—and all over India to-day there are sisters, mothers and younger brothers of dead heroes like Rose of the World—Hindus, Muslims and Christians,—who are asking themselves whether their loved ones died to win for Great Britain the oil wells of Irak or whether the sacrifice had been made to secure the freedom and the peace of the world *including Asia*? And all over India to-day such searchings of the soul are having the same result. For if the sacrifice has been made to secure the freedom and peace of the world it has been made in vain since the East remains in chains. And now you know why the younger brother of the dead Rose joined the Khilafat volunteers. In the meantime he is in gaol—but not unhappy, since his is the same mission that made his brother happy in death.

Notes of the Day.

Indispensable!

Messrs. Lloyd George and Chamberlain are "reported to have reached the conclusion that the maintenance of the Coalition is indispensable to the successful conduct of the country's affairs in the present circumstances." This is how Reuter's Agency expresses itself and we are left to conjecture at the paths whereby this surprising conclusion was reached. If by "a successful conduct of the country's affairs" is meant a further postponement of the world peace we have been waiting for since 1918, we are prepared to admit that the Coalition is indispensable. For, speaking broadly, apart from the Irish Treaty the Coalition's work has been confined chiefly to attempts at stealing marches on our late Allies in the matter of land-grabbing or concession-hunting. This engrossing occupation while of considerable benefit to a few capitalists in the Empire has neither hastened the advent of world peace nor benefitted the Empire as a whole. On the contrary, the Coalition has succeeded in lowering the prestige of England to the dust in the estimation of the rest of the world. "Perfidious Albion" has to-day a great deal more meaning than when the expression was coined in France. Nor has the Coalition succeeded in hiding its barefaced opportunism from the East. To-day an Englishman's word is no more his bond—especially if the Englishman happens to a Prime Minister or a Cabinet Minister. And the Coalition Government has succeeded in achieving this ill-fame for its country as well as for itself. As for the reformation of the House of Lords regarding which Mr. Chamberlain has now apparently agreed to be less obstinate—the entire question leaves India remarkably cold. Not even a reformatory could reform the House of Lords. It is amenable only to extinction. The Dyer Debate damned it for all time.

"Forty Years On."

"Truth" writes:—

"We began the occupation of Egypt by deporting Arabi Pasha and a few of his brother patriots to Ceylon. We have just celebrated Christmas in Egypt by consigning the Nationalist leaders who have succeeded Arabi to the same blessed isle. That history should repeat itself so closely at such short intervals is rather disconcerting. I suppose that Mr. Churchill is all for peace and good will, and feels himself, in his Christmas message to Egypt, on the side of the angels. He considers force the only remedy, notwithstanding Hamar Greenwood. Ireland is west and Egypt east, and human nature is divided by meridians of longitude. All that I can see is that in forty years the Egyptians have forgotten nothing and British politicians learned nothing. In such circumstances history can only repeat itself."

Flogging of Political Prisoners.

The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued a statement to the Press denying that any non-cooperator has been flogged in prison "up to the present day." The Commissioner's assurance refers, of course, to jails within his own jurisdiction. Possibly also the Commissioner does not expect that his statement will be interpreted by the public as affording a guarantee that non-cooperators in Delhi jails will not be punished with whipping *in future*. When flogging of political prisoners is being not only connived at but actually justified and applauded by authorities in other provinces, the assurance of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi welcome as it is cannot count for much. It is very likely that the Commissioner has only made a bare statement of fact and does not expect us to infer therefrom that he disapproves of flogging as a corrective in the case of non-cooperators. The Government of Bengal, we have seen, have an abundant faith in this highly civilised method of punishment and had occasion only the other day to declare, with reference to the flogging of a University graduate and another non-co-operator in Faridpur jail, that "the punishments have had the desired effect and discipline has since been maintained."

Barbarous.

In the latest issue of "Young India," Mahatma Gandhi publishes a circumstantial account of flogging of political prisoners in Naini Jail (United Provinces), supplied by Mr. Mahadev Desai, late editor of "The Independent," who was an eye-witness of the affair. Since Sir Harcourt Butler's Government have not come forward to deny the truth of this report, the public are justified in believing that the incident did take place. But for Mr. Desai's disclosures the awful facts of this tragedy may never have come to light for months to come. Heaven alone knows in how many other cases flogging has been resorted to in the name of "discipline!" Not a word of condemnation of these barbarities has yet come from the mouth of a single British official, from the Viceroy downwards, in this country. Do these officials—does Lord Reading, who represents the British Crown in this country—know what burning iron these uncontradicted tales of flogging are driving into the soul of India and how such "British justice" is driving to despair even those who have been firmly believing that India shall yet find her salvation under the British aegis? Unless strict orders are issued promptly against barbarous treatment of this type, the bitterness of feeling in the country, the growth of which every genuine non-cooperator is anxious to avoid, is bound to intensify. Will Lord Reading cry "halt" before it is too late?

The Territorials.

Mr. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, made certain observations at the meeting of citizens held on Friday in the Municipal Hall in connection with the Indian Territorial Force, which call for some notice, as they are not likely to be accepted as exactly depicting the true state of affairs. While admitting that the Territorial force in England or America, though liable under the law to be called out to maintain law and order in the country itself, is never so-called out, Mr. Clayton proceeded to remark that "he did not think there was the least danger of their being called out in this country." We cannot believe that Mr. Clayton is deliberately shutting his eyes to facts, which are patent to everybody who is watching the situation in India to-day. Is Mr. Clayton aware that the Auxiliary Force was called out for duty both in Bombay and Calcutta during the days of "Hartal" in November and December last? If the Auxiliary Force can be called out, what guarantee is there that the Territorials will not also be so-called out when their training is complete? If it was Major H. W. Goldfrap, instead of Mr. Clayton, who had held out the assurance that there was not the "least danger" of the Territorial Force being utilised to put down political movements in the country, the public would have attached greater weight to such an assurance than they are at present disposed to do. The public would like to have Major Goldfrap's views on the point.

CHINESE FINANCIAL REHABILITATION

TO FOLLOW REDUCTION OF MILITARY FORCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 24.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Committee has postponed taking action on the American proposal to publish all the Chinese treaties at the request of the Japanese who desired to refer the matter to Tokyo. The Committee has adopted a resolution expressing the Powers' hope that China will speedily reduce her large military forces as this is considered necessary before the financial rehabilitation of China is possible.

CHOCOLATE FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE

800 WORKERS INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 24.

Berlin.—A destructive fire has almost completely destroyed the chocolate factory at Teppelhof near Berlin. It is stated that eight hundred workers have been injured and the damage is estimated at forty or fifty million marks.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The further loss of English blood and the additional burden to the English tax-payer were the two main reasons which prompted Mr. Lloyd George to bring the Irish Peace Conference to a satisfactory end. Fortunately, English statesmen in India need not harbour such fears, since, with the exception of some Englishmen being molested and some being killed, those who will have to pay for the punitive police, those who will have to bear the heavy military expenditure and those who will have to die by hundreds will all be Indians. Hence it behoves our leaders of all shades of opinion to do their best to avert the dreadful days which are approaching. We must be thankful to those who have arranged to postpone mass civil disobedience for a fortnight, and it now remains for Lord Reading to prolong this short period indefinitely by convening the Round Table Conference.

Our leaders have also succeeded in making Mahatma Gandhi declare his terms of truce which some think to be liberal. Personally, however, I wish Mahatma Gandhi went a step further. If there is going to be a Conference, let our leaders go to it with a firm conviction that peace, sweet peace, will be the outcome of it. It is for this reason I submit that Mahatma Gandhi should cease enlisting volunteers. Besides, we, who think that the non-cooperators have sufferred enough for the country, shall feel the satisfaction, in the event of no Conference being convened, that Mahatma Gandhi "knocked himself at the viceregal door for a conference" but the cry was not heeded. The change of heart on the part of Government will be effected by their accomplishing the terms which the Representative Conference has urged them to do. Much is being made by some of the Government's inability to release the Ali Brothers and their comrades who were imprisoned under the ordinary law. They forget that for peace in Ireland all the members of the Dail Eireann were released, including Mr. McKeown who was supposed to be guilty of murder. Why should it then be too much to expect Government to set free the Ali Brothers for peace in India? Nor should the minimum demands of Mahatma Gandhi deter the powers that be to call out a conference for, as the Sinn Fein leader aptly says "it is precisely because neither side accepts the other side's position at all that a conference is necessary in order to search for and discuss any adjustments as might compose it." Unfortunately, however, some of our countrymen, who have to thank Mahatma Gandhi for keeping back the Nationalists from entering the Councils and thus giving them an opportunity to pose as law-makers, have proved to be the greatest obstacle to peace in our own country.

They believe that, if Mahatma Gandhi starts his mass civil disobedience scheme and succeeds in overthrowing the present Government, there will be a reign of chaos and lawlessness. At the same time, they admit that in order to wreck Mahatma Gandhi's scheme, extraordinarily stern measures will have to be used, and they recognise that the result will be bloodshed. Can it be possible that they believe that, if chaos reigns supreme they will also be among the sufferers, whilst, if it happens to be bloodshed in a small scale, those who will have to live between the devil and the fire will be the poor humble citizens and they themselves will be found in the Assembly applauding the Government for their policy of conciliation?

Let us not be told that the present situation has been brought about by Mahatma Gandhi. To him we owe that a general sectarian outburst has been averted. To him we must be thankful for having spread his non-violent doctrines to such a degree that not a single riot has occurred though leaders after leaders are being clapped into prison. And to the credit of Mahatma Gandhi it must be admitted that he has succeeded, within the year, to kindle the dormant patriotism of nearly every Indian heart and home. But granting that it is Mahatma Gandhi's fault, why should this have prevented our law-makers from winning him over by a Conference? One can understand the attitude of the august law-upholder of Satyagraha fame. He now belongs to the party of "Hail me or a leader else the theory of bullets for brickbats." The gist of his speech was that he had tried for a conference and had failed, therefore, "Down with the Round Table Conference." But what about the other leaders? Have they not got the same sympathy for their countrymen as Mr. Lloyd George had for his fellowmen? Also let us not forget that a Peace Conference will lead us to the well-ordered progress which our King Emperor has so much at heart. And what perplexes me most is that those who chide the non-co-operators for boycotting his son, the charming Prince, are the very persons who are leading us straight to the abyss of disquiet and unrest, and thus insulting our King Emperor by acting contrary to his wishes. But then.—Alas! it is Indian blood and Indian money.—Yours, etc.

JOE.

Bandra, Jan. 24.

COALMINERS' DISPUTE NEARING SETTLEMENT.

10,000 "NATIVES" REPATRIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 24.

Johannesburgh 19th. In consequence of the miners strike no trams were run up to midday and considerable inconvenience was caused through lack of power to business and industries. Ten thousand natives have already been repatriated. There are indications that a section of disputes concerning the coalminers is tending towards settlement.

"COALITION INDISPENSABLE."

A FRESH PHASE IN BRITISH POLITICS.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LABOUR PARTY.

WHAT ARE DISSENTIENT DIEHARDS TO DO?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 24.

The political situation has entered a fresh phase. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain, supported by the Liberal and Conservative leaders, are reported to have reached the conclusion that the maintenance of the Coalition is indispensable to the successful conduct of the country's affairs in the present circumstances; and they have decided to defer the election and to concentrate upon a threefold policy, namely, reduction of expenditure, remission of income-tax and campaign against the Labour Party.

An agreement is alleged to have been reached after concessions on both sides, Mr. Chamberlain abandoning his insistence on the House of Lord's reform, and Mr. Lloyd George consenting to postpone some of the planks of the Liberal platform. Whether the Premier's and Mr. Chamberlain's agreement will convince the dissentient "Diehards" and the rebellious Liberals is somewhat doubtful, but the Coalition organisers are relying upon the admitted weakness of the "Diehards" in the constituencies. The particularly tender spot is the allocation of seats, as the Liberals have intimated that they will require far larger proportion than was allotted by the 1918 election. Unless the Conservatives consent to give up some of their seats at the next election, fresh trouble is likely to eventuate for the Coalition.

THE COALITION.

PREMIER'S DEFENCE.

TASK OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

(Delayed in transmission).

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

At the outset of his speech at the Westminster Conference, Mr. Lloyd George emphasized that the Irish settlement, which was the work not of one man but of all delegates and notably of his Unionist colleagues, had enhanced Britain's prestige in the world. He denied that himself or the Coalition Liberals started the idea of the general election in order to escape the question of reform of the House of Lords. They were pledged, equally with Mr. Asquith's followers, to reform the Lords.

He ridiculed the charges that Government was wastefully extravagant, and was interfering with trade. Commercial depression was worldwide. He believed in Government's not interfering with trade, but the Safeguarding of Industries Bill dealt purely with a temporary abnormal situation. Critics of the Genoa Conference said "What extravagance. Forty-five nations and thousand experts!" Such experts, said the premier were cheaper than military experts—(cheers)—and cheaper than 4½ years' conference between thirty millions of men, which had left Europe bleeding, devastated and desolate.

DELAY "INEVITABLE."

Referring to German Reparations, he declared that Germany should not be released from payment, but she was suffering from exhaustion like other nations, and a delay was inevitable. Experts could deal with her temporary suffering. They reached a satisfactory arrangement before the Cannes Conference dissolved, and something similar would be done at Genoa unless folly intervened. The Premier concluded that it had been the duty of one generation to achieve religious freedom; it was the duty of this generation and the special task of the British Empire to bring peace to the Continent tormented for unknown ages by the savagery of endless wars.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

PEACE ESSENTIAL FOR RESTORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(Delayed in Transmission.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Jan. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the Coalition Liberal Conference at Westminster emphasised that the urgent problem to-day was the restoration of world trade, to which the restoration of peace in Europe was essential. That could best be done by an international conference. It was impossible to revert to old diplomatic methods of exchanging letters and despatches. What had happened in France recently showed how warily they must tread among bristling national suspicions. He dwelt on the success of the Washington Conference, notably in restoring good Anglo-American understanding, on which the peace of the world largely depended. The impending conference at Genoa would be, in many respects, the greatest ever held. Some contended that the League of Nations should have summoned it but the greatest objection thereto was the fact that such invitation would rule out the United States and Russia, whose attendance was most desirable.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the nations of Europe without distinction were invited to Genoa because it was necessary to end wars and rumours of wars fettering international business. Peace was impossible unless a real understanding was reached, followed by considerable reductions in armaments. Britain was setting an example by the reduction of the army, the navy and the air force. It was essential to reduce the burden of the tax-payer without impairing national security. He appealed to the nation to assist Government in executing the recommendations of the Geddes Committee, whose report when published would involve the most drastic and most ruthless cutting down and would provoke criticism and resistance. He concluded by declaring that the Coalition was necessary to foil revolutionary enterprise, aiming at the overthrow of individual enterprise and to maintain Britain as the one great stable country to which the world looked.

FUTURE FRENCH POLICY.

M. POINCARE'S STATEMENT IN CHAMBER.

DEFINITE MANDATE TO PURSUE ENERGETIC POLICY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 24.

The Havas Agency cables from Paris that the unusually large majority by which the Chamber manifested its appreciation of the principles clearly set forth by M. Poincaré in the course of his statement yesterday and the speech itself are everywhere taken as a definite mandate to pursue the energetic policy thus outlined. M. Poincaré especially stressed the urgency of the treaties which were to be carried out in full and to which Germany alongside France and her Allies had affixed their signatures. France wants nothing, but what she is entitled to on that basis, observes Havas.

POPE'S LAST MOMENTS.

SOLEMN SILENCE AT BEDSIDE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Rome. As a result of restful moments, the Pope rallied somewhat in the forenoon and talked to those at the bedside but towards noon his weakness returned and his condition became steadily worse. His breathing shortened and pulse accelerated which compelled the realisation that nothing could be done. By the bedside towards the end, there were Cardinals in purple cassocks and the penitentiary in plain black, kneeling in silent prayer. The hush was only broken by the sobs of those at the bedside, the low chant of penitential psalms and occasional delirious words from the dying pontiff, as the malady slowly undermined his store of nervous energy and he was vainly resisting its progress.

IRISH BOUNDARIES DISPUTE

COLLINS-CRAIG AGREEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Jan. 24.

A promising outcome of personal consultation between Mr. Collins and Sir J. Craig has been that they have mutually agreed that instead of a boundary commission as outlined in the Treaty, the North and the South will each appoint a representative to report on the future boundaries to Mr. Collins and Sir J. Craig, who will reach mutual agreement thereon. Mr. Collins undertakes, to discontinue Belfast boycott and Sir J. Craig has promised to facilitate the return of Catholic workmen to shipyards. Both sides will unite to facilitate the settlement of railway strike and will also endeavour to devise a more suitable system than the Council of Ireland for dealing with all Ireland problems.

AMERICAN BUSINESS IN GERMANY.

POLITICAL TREATY SAFEGUARDING INTEREST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Jan. 24.

Mr. Hoover has written to the Merchants Association saying that a commercial treaty with Germany was originally planned but it was decided to hold it up for the time being, as it was believed that clauses in the political treaty with Germany would protect the interests of American business.

RUSSO-GERMAN COLLABORATION

ARRIVAL OF SOVIET PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Jan. 24.

The Berlin Press reports the arrival of Soviet plenipotentiaries charged to furnish guarantees necessary for an effective Russo-German collaboration.

CURRENCY & EXCHANGE POLICY

"SQUANDERING OF INDIA'S STERLING RESOURCES"

SIR VITHALDAS URGES APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

GOVT. ATTITUDE AND ASSURANCE.

RESOLUTION NEGATIVED.

THE ASSEMBLY DISCUSSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning after three days' rest. To-day the business is entirely non-official and the order paper contains only five resolutions which number is unusually small when compared with fifteen or sixteen resolutions which hardly more than two are disposed of. Replying to the interpellation by Mr. K. C. Neogy, the Home Member said that the Government was not prepared to lay on the table the correspondence between the Government of India and the local Governments relating to the new policy of enforcement of law and order.

Another question of Mr. Neogy about the instructions to the Right Hon. Sastri relating to the Disarmament Conference elicited the following reply from Sir William Vincent:—

"Mr. Sastri was not given any precise instructions as to the attitude which he should adopt on any question which might arise at the conference. It was intended that he should consult the Secretary of State for India before he committed India to any important decision and the Secretary of State would have consulted the Government of India in such case if he had thought this necessary". Mr. Neogy asked, "Will the Government state whether they are a contracting party to the Pacific Conference? Sir William Vincent replied "I desire a notice of that question." The Home member in reply to another question said that Mr. Sastri attended the Washington Conference as India's representative on the British delegation to the conference.

In answer to question by Mr. K. Ahmed, Colonel Waghorn said that there was no truth in the rumour that the O. and R. Railway was to be amalgamated with the E. I. R. Colonel Waghorn also informed Mr. Ahmed that the Government was still considering the question of the transfer of the Dacca section of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Assam Bengal Railway.

CURRENCY RESOLUTION.

After the interpellations were over Sir Vithaldas Thackersey moved:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that a Committee with a majority of Indian members be appointed to consider the whole question of (1) the present policy of Currency and Exchange (2) the opening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of gold and (3) the location of the gold standard reserve in India and to report with its recommendations at an early date. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey in moving his resolution referred to the Babington Smith Committee's report and said that it was India's misfortune that when her vital interests were concerned such as the fixing of currency and exchange policy she could not even have sufficient representation to make her influence felt. The prevalence of high prices and the belief that such high prices would continue for many years, and to protect India from the effects of further rise in such prices were some of the arguments on which the committee fixed 2 shillings exchange but the amelioration of the evil of high prices formed no part of the terms of reference and was needlessly dragged in support of its recommendation of 2 shillings exchange. The manipulation of a standard unit of a country was not a right or a desirable way of controlling prices. The committee's anticipations of the future course of the world prices had not been justified by events and the price of silver had fallen from 80d to 34d per ounce and the leading income of crops, jute cotton and tea were now at or below pre war levels even with exchange below 1s 4d so on the committee's own showing as stated in para 51 of their report. The time had come for reconsideration of their recommendations by appointment of an unbiassed expert committee with a majority of Indian members.

Proceeding Sir V. Thackersey pointed out that the altered legal standard was doing the greatest amount of mischief and said they must revert to the original standard of 1s 4d which in fact was now the current rate. If this was not immediately possible the committee he proposed, might consider the advisability of forming an interim policy by which the present uncertainty might be minimised for instance 1s. 6d. which was nearer the natural standard considering the value of gold and silver. There was no doubt that an unduly manipulated high exchange at 2 shillings would entail a great loss upon cultivators because for every pound sterling worth of produce they exported, they would get Rs. 5 less while the cost of their production had considerably increased. The industrial development also required the lowering of exchange from 2s per rupee. The mover continuing observed that until India had got a real gold coinage her currency policy would never be perfect and if the royal mint raised any more technical objection to the opening of mints in India to free coinage of gold, they must decide to coin free of charge. The matter strongly urged the location of gold gold "mohurs" of exact weight and finaness as the sovereign. As regards location of gold standard reserve, the speaker pointed to India's losses and sufferings consequent on the policy of the Government who had acted in the interests of England and after quoting the Babington Smith Committee's opinion on this matter strongly urged location of gold standard reserve in India to relieve the existing tension on demand for silver rupees. In conclusion, Sir Vithaldas warned the Government against persisting in its present policy which had squandered India's sterling resources.

"LEAVE MATTERS ALONE."

Mr. C. W. Rhodes, representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, opposed the motion for a committee. He said the present time was abnormal and he could prophesy an unhappy life and a discredited end for any committee which was appointed. He would be sorry for those members who would have temerity to embark on such a troubled sea without compass or helm. The causes which had upset their Currency and Exchange were not national but international, and the cleverest brains of Europe and America were at present seeking a solution in vain. But, if a committee were appointed, he would seriously suggest it should start a world tour and having solved the financial problems of Europe to return to settle the Rupee (laughter). Out of the three points proposed by the mover for investigation, he was sure experts would have much to say in the time to come on the question of opening of the Indian Mints to free coinage of gold and the location of gold standard reserve in India. But as regards the present policy of Currency and Exchange, no doubt the policy was one of masterly inactivity. The commercial people had discovered that left to themselves there were forces at work which put brake both on the rise and fall in Exchange. The present was a trying time of reconstruction, and he begged the House to do nothing to add to the difficulties under which commerce and industry were labouring by the announcement of a committee. At present matters must be left alone. Although he agreed that eventually an enquiry would be required, personally he thought that a committee now would mainly deal with the theoretical aspects of the question. Plain facts would force the issue probably long before any committee could report. If the Secretary of State required funds in London beyond his Sterling borrowing powers, the funds he must have and hard logic of facts could drive Government to place those funds there quite irrespective of any theories as to whether the rupee was to be fixed eventually at 1/4, 1/8 or 2. Last January, the Associated Chambers of Commerce unanimously favoured a policy of suspended animation, and he saw nothing in the history of past 12 months to convince him that the Chambers were wrong. They all wanted the fullest help of sound and stable currency and Exchange, but the present time was not opportune nor were the data available for an enquiry. Now, did England, France, Germany, Russia supply conditions under which a new currency scheme could be elaborated? Concluding Mr. Rhodes asked the Government to repeat the pledge of no committee so ably given by the Financial Secretary last March.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji urged that they should wait and see how world conditions settled before appointing a fresh committee to recommend a new policy.

Messrs. Seshagiri Iyer and J. Chowdhri supported the motion, and stressed the importance of import of gold in India and the removal of gold standard reserve from London to India.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE DEFINED.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Finance Minister, made a long statement wherein he defined the Government attitude on the three points raised by Sir Vithaldas. He said he did not doubt that the advocates of a committee had certain apprehensions regarding the desirability of keeping on the statute book a rate of 2 shilling gold—a rate which had not been attained in practice and whose retention was causing difficulties

(Continued on next page.)

TURKISH REFUGEES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

THEIR HORRIBLE PLIGHT.

MR. AMIR ALI'S LETTERS TO MR. CHOTANI.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes:

Seth Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee of India Bombay has received the following letters from Mr. Sayed Ameer Ali from London. Just before receiving these letters £5,000 were remitted to the Grand Vasir of Turkey, Constantinople, for the relief of the Muslim refugees and Martyrs' children:—

MR. AMEER ADI'S LETTER,
9, Cadogan Place,
London, S. W. 1.,
22nd. Dec. 1921.

Dear Mr. Chotani,

I received your telegram yesterday morning informing me that you had sent considerable amounts to Angora for relief purposes and were sending more contributions these. I wired at once in reply that funds sent to Angora do not help the thousands of Muhajareens who are dying from cold and starvation in and around Constantinople; and that I am appealing in order to save their lives. I trust this explanation will make the dreadful position of these unfortunate people clear to you. Between 70,000 to 100,000 Moslems, men, women, and children, in the direst distress, have congregrated in Constantinople and its vicinity from Thrace and Westaern Anatolia, without food and without clothing; they are huddled in disused barracks and in mosques with only the bare floors to lie on and only a few rags to cover themselves with. The mortality among them from cold and starvation is appalling. Babies in arms are dying from want of sustenance which their mothers cannot give. They also are Moslems and deserve the charity of Moslems. I am informed by the Turkish Embassy that the Angora people themselves wish that these sufferers should be saved.

I have appealed time after time for help to relieve them but have received no response yet. It would be, in my opinion, a sin before God to let them die from cold and hunger. The money which I send to Constantinople is administered religiously and scrupulously by Moslems for saving the lives of the Moslems. If we neglect them now what answer shall we give on the Day of Judgment when we are asked why we let them die?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) AMMER ALI.

(2)

Dear Mr. Chotani,

Since sending you my registered letter I have received from Contantinople a further report regarding the terrible conditions of distress among the Moslem refugees in Constantinople and its vicinity, and I beg to enclose herein a copy of the same in order to enable your friends and yourself to realise the sufferings of those people. The description is enough to make one's heart bleed. Perhaps after this we may get some help for their relief.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) AMEER ALI.

(COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED BY MR. AMEER ALI FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople.

We sent you a cable last Sunday but am not sure of your receiving it. It was asking urgent help for the Turkish refugees who are dying here from cold and hunger. A small sum of money has been collected here and we are making a small distribution to-morrow. We have asked some Turkish ladies also to collect and distribute but all that can be done here is altogether inadequate for the terrible and pressing need. They need some heating arrangements big stoves and wood to burn in them: Even the hospital at Daoud Pasha where there are 6000 refugees, has no stove. The little handful of charcoal that they burn in old tins is useless except to heat the wild herbs which they boil without a drop of oil or anything to flavour it. In very very many cases there is nothing. The need is very pressing and I trust you will be able to send some help soon.

We are all greatly distressed over the awful conditions and will do all in our power to see that the funds are properly expended.

PUBLIC COMPANIES IN GERMANY

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Jan. 24.

Berlin.—Official figures show that public companies in Germany last year increased their capital by over nineteen milliard marks which is more than the entire capital of joint stock companies in 1913.

His Excellency, accompanied by Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd, Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Major R. L. Benson, Military Secretary, Lt.-Colonel G. J. Grafton Young, Surgeon and Captain G. S. Rawstorne and Captain J. H. Carmichael Aides-de-Camp, left Bombay for Kathiawar yesterday evening.

ANGLO-AFGHAN TREATY.

"EXPERT OPINION."

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA IRREDUCIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Associated Press is informed expert opinion does not regard the newly concluded Anglo-Afghan Treaty as a basis for reducing the military expenditure in India. The reasons given are that though tribesmen are dormant at present they are well armed and elements of disorder are still present in Afghanistan. A change of the present policy might be expected if even a *coup de main* should provide the country with a fresh ruler or the intend situation in India should deteriorate to such a degree as to make an invasion of India feasible and profitable.

FEROZPUR JHIRKA SHOOTING INCIDENT

GOVERNMENT VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

A long Press communique has been issued giving details of the riot at Ferozpur Jhirka, Gurgaon District on the 22nd December last, necessitating the use of firearms by Police in its suppression. It says that owing to reassessment of revenue in Alwar State and advocacy of non-payment of revenue by one Rupnarain Kaisth, there was considerable unrest and on the 19th of December an assault was made upon the members of the Anjan Sabha by a dozen of Khilafat and Congress Volunteers who have a joint office. The arrest of rioters was ordered and an extra Police guard under Superintendent Aziuddin, with Abdul Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was deputed. The accused refused to go to the Police Station and so a party of Police with Tehsildar and Naib Tahsildar was sent to effect their arrest. The accused included eleven mahajans, two other Hindus and one Mahomedan and all refused to give bail and asked to be handcuffed. This was done and they were taken to the Police Station accompanied by a large mob who shouted and are said to have given a signal to create disorder to the Meos, a Mahomedan tribe, who are indebted to the mahajans. The District Magistrate estimated the crowd, which included some villagers who had come to say Friday prayers and some children kept in front by the leaders, between two and three thousand. The accused still refused to give bail and from the lock-up began to shout and encourage the supporters outside who began stoning the Police and the officers and shouted ('Kill Government dogs and loot the treasury)" Abdul Hussain was hit by stone and the mob nearly stormed the Police Station. Five Police officers and 21 other ranks received injuries. The Police eventually fired over the heads of the children but without effect. Aimed fire was then ordered and 72 rounds were fired, killing four and wondering 21. On the 23rd December the Meos gathered at foothills and there was continuous firing of guns. The arrival of Alwar Imperial troops prevented further attack. The military assistance was obtained from Delhi on the 25th and conveyed in motor lorries driven by Captain Hereford and Lt. Hall. Complete order was then restored and 22 arrests were made.

ANGORA FUND.

26,000 REMITTED TO KEMAL PASHA.

Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, sends us the following:—

The public are hereby informed that £26,000 (Rs. 3,75,231-3-9) were remitted direct to Angora through the Netherland Trading Society with notifications on the Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople for delivery to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Angora. The receipt of this amount is soon expected, and will be published for public information as soon as received in this office. Further amounts will also be remitted to Angora without further delay on receiving the acknowledgment receipt of the above amount from Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

I hope this message will remove all doubts about the money remitted to Angora and people will be fully satisfied that remittances sent to Angora reach their proper destination.

It will thus appear from the existing arrangements that the Central Khilafat Committee has secured the best and most reliable means of sending monies direct to Angora within the shortest time possible. I confidently hope our Muslim brethren in India will soon collect funds and remit them to this office for transmission to Angora. The first instalment of 50 lacs of rupees must needs be sent immediately. All Khilafat Committees and individual donors are requested to send their collections of the Angora Day without further delay and continue their efforts in this direction till the desired amount has been collected throughout India.

CABLE ITEMS.

Nairobi.—Jan. 23.—The death has occurred of Mr. W. A. Kempe, Treasurer of the Kenya Colony.

The death is announced of Mrs. Skelton, a survivor from the Mutiny, aged eighty-nine, the widow of Canon Skelton and a daughter of General David Birrell.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE POLICY.

(Continued from previous page.)

and uncertainties. They thus thought a committe might enable them to clear their vision of the disturbing factor. But, said the Finance Member, the question they should ask was, what the committee was expected to effect and not merely what they should like it to consider. The supporters of a demand for a committee could be placed in two categories. Those who were theoretical and believed that a committee could really succeed in recommending a new rate which, if sufficiently supported by administration measures, would give them some stability in Exchange and a rate which might be maintained. The other class was more practical of the two. They merely asked that a committee should recommend steps to be taken in interval before the trade circumstances so readjusted themselves that a reconsideration of rate became feasible to the first class of thinkers. He would say that he did not claim that the report of the Babington Smith Committee was the final word on the subject. He did not decry the value of eliciting expert Indian opinion on the highly controvercial and complicated question. Even the Home authorities had by the appointment of Mr. Dalal to the India Council shown that they did not discount the value of Indian opinion. (Applause). But notwithstanding all that, he maintained, with the most complete conviction, that no committee could at present advisedly be expected to advise steps which could enable them to stabilise Exchange or indicate a new rate of Exchange for the immediate future. Moreover, the rate of Exchange depended on external demands for the rupee, and it was not know, when the demand for Indian goods would revive and revive with what strength.

TRADE STABILISATION NECESSARY.

But there was an additional factor of uncertainty introduced by the position of gold. With the rise in Exchange, the internal price of gold must get cheaper and India's capacity for absorbing bullion would then be indeterminate. India was apt to utilise all resources to purchase gold when really cheap, and if the demand for gold were heavy and continuous that itself would have a marked effect in liquidating the balance of trade in India's favour and preventing Exchange rising higher. Continental exchanges, especially German marks, were in great disorder. He asked: "Is it possible or reasonable to ask a committee to sit now and attempt to stabilise Indian Exchange when the demand for our exports is still a flickering flame blown about by the shifting winds of Continental Exchange? Let trade stabilise itself before we attempt to devise measures which may be necessary to stabilise Exchange."

Replying to the second and more practical view in favour of a committee, Sir Malcolm Hailey said Government had for over an year refrained from attempting to maintain by artificial means their statutory rate of Exchange. Because, they know that any such attempt was doomed to failure. They, therefore, declined to throw into the line of battle their few remaining reserves, namely, their few investments in Gold Standard Reserve and remaining securities in Paper Currency Reserve. Any attempt now through the sale of Reverse Councils would meet with further failure. He assured the House, amidst applause, that Government would not again sell Reverse Councils without first coming to the House. The fear of businessmen was that when the balance of trade began to reassert itself in favour of India, the Secretary of State might engage in operation which might artificially raise the Exchange. His reply to this apprehension was that the power of the Secretary of State to influence Exchange by abstaining from the market, was, and would be, for a long time to come, really very small. Firstly, the period which must elapse before his abstention in this direction became effective, must be a prolonged one. Secondly, the Secretary of State's resources were not unlimited. His drawings on the War Office against payments made by India for Indian troops employed overseas were rapidly coming to an end. His use of paper currency investments and gold standard reserve was limited by the Indian Government's capacity for deflation on their side, and if India could not deflate, the Secretary of State must issue Council Bills.

The Finance Member added that even if the sinister intentions sometimes attributed to the Secretary of State regarding the raising of Exchange were correct, the House would find that, in view of what he had told them, the Secretary of State's action was limited. In fact, the Secretary of State could not abstain from selling Councils indefinitely, and if he sold Councils, his powers to raise Exchange were at an end. The House would thus agree that, even from this point of view, nothing would be obtained at present from an expert investigation.

"GOLD COINAGE—NOT PRACTICAL POLITICS."

Touching the second part of the resolution relating to the opening of Indian mints for free coinage of the gold, Sir Malcolm Hailey said the mover knew that it was a cardinal portion of the policy of the recent Currency Commission that Indian Mints should be opened to free coinage of gold. Government was prepared to coin gold as soon as the demand for the use of gold as currency arose. But it was clear that, so long as the present premium on gold as compared with its statutory parity existed, no such demand could arise. No coin could circulate for an hour. For, it would at once go to the melting pot. The question of opening mints for gold coinage was, therefore, not of practical politics until they could hit on such a minimum as they could be sure that bullion value would not go above it. So, in this question no committee could help solution.

Referring to the third part of the resolution about a transfer to India of Gold Currency Reserve, the Finance Member said the position was that the present gold standard was held almost entirely in British short-term securities, which were readily realisable. It was obvious that if it should be necessary for the Secretary of State to place himself in funds by drawing on Gold Standard Reserve in London, the Government of India should have to embark a corresponding amount to the credit of Gold Standard Reserve out here. For, it was a self-contained fund. What they substracted from it in London they must add in India. The net result would be a transfer of Gold Standard Reserve from London to India. The Secretary of State had agreed that if and when such transfers were made, Gold Standard Reserve out here should, to the extent of gold Government possessed, be held in the form of gold. 24½ millions gold was now held by the Government in Paper Currency Reserve, and by the operation involved, there would be the transfer of that amount to Gold Standard Reserve. The probability was that the Secretary of State would have to draw on the reserve in the next year in which case the transfer to India would actually commence.

PIOUS HOPE.

Concluding, the Finance Member said he hoped he had convinced the House that the policy regarding gold coinage and the transfer of Gold Standard Reserve had already been laid down in a satisfactory manner and needed no enquiry. As for the desire for stability in Currency and Exchange, he was sure the House agreed with him that the problem was international. He however wanted to assure the House and all businessmen that should the march of events suggest the expediency of a further investigation of Currency and Exchange problems he would not hesitate to propose a committee with Indian interests fully represented.

After Sir Malcolm Hailey had spoken, Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadhikari advised postponement of the re-examination of the currency problem; because it was possible, the advice of Sir M. Dalal, who was now in the Secretary of State's Council, would be able to turn the whole currency policy in India's favour, assisted in this task by the future course of the world conditions.

MR. REDDI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. K. Reddi moved an amendment to the resolution to the effect that the committee be elected by non-official members of the legislature. He said, that the problem deserved careful consideration of conscientious persons with unrivalled experience, and not of those who would be ready to dence to the tune of Government.

Sir Malcolm Hailey felt himself obliged to oppose Mr. Reddi's amendment which was accompanied by so many insinuations and extraordinary suggestions. He Finance Member strongly repudiated Mr. Reddi's insinuation that the members of the Babington Smith Committee gave their advice in order to fill their own pockets with gold. There was no need for a committee at all but, if one was to be appointed, it should consist of persons who had large, wide and liberal education in money market.

The amendment was put to vote and lost.

SIR VITHALDAS' REPLY.

Sir Vithaldas then replied to Sir Malcolm Hailey's and said the Finance Member, a skilful debator as he was, had avoided altogether the main issue of the resolution, that is, the statutory standard of two shillings. Sir Vithaldas wanted Government to declare that the Secretary of State would not use his power in raising the exchange by artificial means. If such a declaration was not forthcoming a committee should be appointed so that they might ascertain certain facts and figures by which they might be able to pass a legislation, taking away the powers of the Secretary of State. The Government had been following a system by which merchants had lost heavily and had become even insolvents and when they could not pay the English firms it was said Indian merchantst were all dishonest. This was due to the Secretary, of State, using his powers. So, an assurance or a declaration to the effect that he would not use his powers like that, must be forthcoming. The Finance Member had not given such an undertaking. On the other hand, he had stated there might be times when the Secretary of State might have to use his powers. In conclusion Sir Vithaldas appealed to the House not to be guided by arguments of the Finance Member. The question was too serious to be left where it was. He concluded by saying: "If I don't carry the resolution my only satisfaction will be that it is not the fault of mine but that of the House" (applause of the Democratic Party).

Sir Malcolm Hailey then replied to the debate, pointing out the inadvisability of appointing a committee. As for the declaration which Sir Vithaldas wanted, the Finance Member said the Secretary of State's power to influence Exchange was very small indeed. If the proposed committee was to repeat the recriminations of errors of the past, and not to advise the future then Sir Vithaldas proposition would not be of practical utility and the horror of horrors was that the Government was asked to support the proposition. In conclusion the Finance Member said that the suggestion of Sir Vithaldas, if carried, would bring about a situation which would resemble that of a blind man groping in the dark for a black cat which was not there. (Laughter and official applause).

RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was pressed to division and lost by a narrow majority forty-one voting against and thirty-seven for it, all the thirty-seven votes coming from the Democratic Party. The Assembly adjourned for launch.

ABOLITION OF IMPRESSED LABOUR.

MR. JOSHI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

On reassembing after lunch, the Assembly proceeded with the discussion of Mr. Joshi's resolution recommending immediate steps for the abolition of impressed labour conveyance and provision wherever it obtains in India, either under local or Imperial statute or under local custom. Mr. Joshi said since the advent of British Rule in India, oppressions of impressed labour had continued in almost all parts of India in some form or another. Even the Simla hills, as the efforts of Mr. C. E. Stikes had revealed, were groaning under the evil. It was, he said, shameful that such atrocities as were being committed on poor labourers be allowed to continue. Government should mind that if anything fed Non-Cooperation it was the existence of such grievances which they would do well to remedy. Mr. Joshi cited several phases in which impressed labour was exacted and depicted hard lives of the labourers under the existing conditions.

Mr. Sarfraz Khan and Mr. Bharqava supported the motion.

GOVERNMENT VIEWPOINT.

Mr. Hlah, Revenue Secretary, speaking on behalf of Government cleared several misapprehensions created by thinking that Government sanctioned the employment of labour without payment. The resolution of Mr. Joshi was of a sweeping character and would, if carried, do away with the provisions under the existing law, whereunder in cases of emergency, when some canal or river was in flood or when military purposes required labour it could be conscripted. Of course the law provided that those labourers when conscripted were paid higher wage than they would ordinarily get. As for the allegation of oppression of labourers when officials were on tour, he said it were the subordinates of those officials who were responsible for the oppression of labourers when the officials were on tour. However much Government might desire its extinction it could only be remedied by the spread of education and a growth of the spirit of self-reliance and knowledge that unlawful demands could be successfully resisted. He reminded the House that landlords were even more oppressive than Government officials were alleged to be. Landlords exacted from labourers work and other things on an unauthorised scale. Another important point, was that the Government of India would refuse to send instructions to local Governments on a transfered subject especially when those Governments had already taken steps in the direction recommended. Therefore, he undertook on behalf of the Government of India that in the territories within their jurisdiction they would do their best to remove any hardship or inconvenience caused not only by any recognised practice but also by any unrecognised practice through the misbehaviour for military and canal purposes.

Munshi Iswar Saran said Mr. Mullah's arguments were unconvincing. If there was oppression by zamindars as Mr. Hullah said there was no reason why there should be oppression by Government officials. Two wrongs did not make one right. It was monstrous that a man should be forced to work against his will in normal conditions. But of course, in the time of war, Government should be given latitude to impress labour. He denied anybody the right to enforce impressed labour because otherwise it might cause inconvenience to some people. It went against the fundamental principle of human freedom.

Mr. Abdul Rahim (N. W. Frontier) denied charges of Mr. Hullah that Zamindars exercised tyranny in enforcing labour. As a zemínder he thought it the duty of every Indian to support the resolution.

Mr. B. N. Sarma (Member in charge) said Government did not want any power to get forced labour for their touring officials. The Government of India had nothing, by way of issuing instructions to local Governments, with regard to impressed labour, and necessarily no question of the modification of the statute arose. It was in cases of emergency, such as the ravages of flood etc. that power was taken by the Executive to impress labour. He thought it was the moral duty of every villager to cooperate with Government in helping officials on emergent occasions. But if the individual failed in this duty, the law forced him to do it. There was absolutely no question of infringement of the individual liberty. Even in most advanced socialistic State this thing happened. It was impossible for any Government to surrender its power which has to be used in emergency. He could only give this assurance if the Government of India's attention was drawn to any particular local Government which failed to obey the mandate of its own legislature with regard to this matter, the Government of India would tender their supervising power, under section 30, Government of India Act, and ask that particular Local Government to act according to the wishes of the people of the province. Any imposition of will by the Government of India on Local Governments would be resented as unduly interfering with their discretion. This would destroy the spirit of the Reforms.

Mr. Rangachari moved an amendment suggesting an examination of the whole question of impressed labour. He said the original resolution was ideally perfect but somewhat impracticable.

Mr. Sarma, on behalf of Government, assured that Government would undertake an examination of the question and accepted Mr. Rangachari's amendment. The original resolution of Mr. Joshi, as amended by Mr. Rangarchi's amendment was put to the House and carried.

The Assembly stood adjourned till tomorrow.

CURRENCY RESOLUTION.

SIR V. THACKERSEY'S SPEECH.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in moving the resolution on Currency and Exchange in the course of his speech said:—

We must referring to the Babington Smith Currency Committee's Report said, give credit to the Committee for clearly indicating to the Government the contingency which would necessitate reconsideration of the problem. The last portion of par 51 of the Report runs thus:—

"There is one qualification which it is necessary to add to the above statement. It seems probable that prices generally will remain at a high level for a considerable time, and that any return to lower levels will be gradual; but if contrary to this expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, a new element of disturbance would be introduced. The costs of production in India would fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices and Indian exports would suffer to an extent which would endanger the maintenance of exchange at the level which we propose. In that case, it would be necessary to consider the problem afresh, and take the measures which might be required by the altered circumstances."

The Committee's anticipations of the future course of world prices have not been justified by events. On the contrary, there has been a great and rapid fall in world prices. The price of silver, which is the fundamental basis of our Currency and Exchange System, has fallen from 80d. to 34 d. per ounce, and our leading income crops, Jute, Cotton and tea are at or below pre-war levels even with Exchange ranging from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., instead of at 2s. as recommended. What would have happened to-day if we had succeeded in establishing Exchange at 2s. and cut down the prices of our leading income crops by a third? I leave it to this House to imagine.

Continuing the speaker said: I, therefore, maintain that the contingency contemplated by the Currency Committee has arisen, and on the Committee's own showing, the time has come for us to reconsider their recommendations in view of the altered circumstances.

PRESENT POSITION.

Now, Sir, what is the present position? Silver has fallen from about 80d. which ruled at the time the Committee made its recommendations to about 34½d. The Exchange which stood at 2s. 4d. at the time the Committee made its recommendations stands to-day at about 1s. 3-3/4d., though at one time it went down so low as 1 s. 3d. in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Secretary of State to maintain it at a higher level which has resulted in a loss of Rs. 35 crores to India. This amount is admitted to be a direct loss to the Indian Exchequer, but we have to remember that the indirect loss to the country was enormous and the amount of it cannot be definitely ascertained. The merchants were naturally misled by the policy of the Government and trusting to the Government's ability to maintain the Exchange at 2 s. placed their orders accordingly with a consequent heavy loss to them. We can never forget the disastrous blunder which cost us such a colossal loss at a time of grave anxiety in all directions, which squandered our Sterling Resources and brought the country to such a plight that the Government do not consider it advisable to spare even the comparatively small amount of gold from our Reserves necessary to maintain our Exchange at even 1 s. 4d.—the rate which was maintained for well nigh 25 years.

The questions now before us are: Were conclusions of the Committee, based largely on the abnormal conditions that then prevailed, right or wrong; if wrong, whether it is to the interests of India that their views should be persisted in; and whether we should not correct those mistakes and take steps to adjust our Exchange and Currency Policy, as soon as possible, in the light of our experience and changed circumstances? To do this, it is necessary that the whole question should be re-examined by an unbiassed expert Committee with a majority of Indian Members. It may be argued, however, that the present is not a very opportune time for a re-examination of the whole question when things all over the world have not settled down and when exchanges of most of the countries of the world are still in a state of flux and that we should wait for sometime when the return to normal conditions may enable the proposed Commission to report with greater confidence the fixing of our Exchange policy. I admit that there is a great deal to be said in favour of this view, but those who advance these arguments forget that we are not writing on a clean slate, but, on the recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee, the Government of India have altered our monetary standard and raised it by law from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per rupee. It is this altered legal standard which is doing the greatest amount of mischief and must be done away with without delay. Nobody having any experience believes that 2s, is at all obtainable and I am sure the Government of India must have by this time seen the hopelessness of of attaining this rate. If this is so, why not revert to our original standard of 1s. 4d. which was in force for well nigh 25 years and which we can maintain, and, in fact, which is now the current rate.

2S. STANDARD.

I have said that this legal standard of 2s. is doing the greatest amount of mischief. I will explain to this House how it occurs. One thing more than any other which disturbs trade is the uncertainty of Exchange and by keeping the Exchange on our Statute Book at an unobtainable level, the uncertainty is increased tenfold. During the last September/October when Exchange began to rise to about 1/5-1/2d., it was difficult for the merchants to know whether it would remain at that level or whether it would still go up by any manipulation on the part of the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India, and this uncertainty prevented many people from covering their purchases. The effect was that they lost the opportunity that they had. I maintain, therefore, that it is absolutely necessary for the Government to bring down the Statutory Standard to a fair level. The Committee which I am requesting the Government of India to appoint will examine the whole question thoroughly and even if it comes to the conclusion that a little more time should elapse before this country should commit itself to a permanent solution of the Exchange problem. it may consider the advisability of forming an interim policy by which the present uncertainty may be minimised as far as possible. For instance, the Committee may recommend the fixing of an interim standard at 1s. 6d. which is nearer the natural standard considering the value of gold and silver. Even if this is done it will help the commercial communities considerably and minimise their risks of loss. That Committee might further consider whether and to what extent Government should interfere with the natural course of the Exchange so that the merchants may know beforehand and make their commitments accordingly. At present it is within the power of the Secretary of State, when the Balance of Trade turns in our favour, to manipulate the Exchange and raise it to an unnatural level. It will be a great temptation for the advisers of the Secretary of State who, it is known, are wedded to a 2s. Exchange, to advise the Secretary of State to utilise the opportunity and raise the Exchange by artificial means to the great detriment of Indian trade and commerce. In view of the persistence of the policy of keeping the statutory standard at 2s. by the Secretary of State, it cannot be said that the above apprehensions of the commercial communities are groundless and it is, necessary, therefore, after full consideration of the position by the proposed Committee, the Government should give up the 2s. standard.

Referring to the Gold Standard Reserve the mover said it has a long history behind it. So long as the 22nd March, 1912, I moved a Resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council recommending to the Governor-General in Council that a substantial portion of the Gold Standard Reserve be held in Gold in India. I pointed out in my speech then how India, including all the European Chambers of Commerce, was unanimous in demanding the holding of the Gold Standard Reserve in Gold in India and that for very good reasons. Not the least of these was the danger of investing the Gold Standard Reserve in Gold Securities and it was then pointed out to the Government of India that, in case of panic or war, the gold might not be available to us when we badly needed it. All these have come too true to-day. During the last War, the value of those permanent securities came down with a crash and very large amounts of the Gold Standard Reserve had to be written down—a great loss to this country. Apart from that, it has absolutely become impossible to get our gold back. The Gold became so scarce that not only could we not get our Gold for the Gold Standard Reserve, but we could not get Gold even out of our about 100 Millions Sterling of the Paper Currency Reserve and other funds that were lying in England to be remitted to India. If that Gold had been available in India, we could have put it on the market and relieved the tension on the demand for silver rupees, which tension brought the Indian Currency system to a great crisis and which helped to raise the rate for silver with the consequences known to all of us and which I have hardly time to enumerate at my disposal. The interests of England were too strong to accept the recommendations of the commercial communities. However, after all these losses and sufferings, the Rabington Smith Commission has partly accepted this view in its Report.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

CONDITIONS IN DELHI JAIL.

Mr. Mahomed Faiyaz Khan Saheb of Delhi, Member, Legislative Assembly, sent the following questions to Government towards the end of last month.

Will the Government be pleased to state if the following statements are true, that:—

(1) All the Volunteers along with other Congress workers recently convicted in jail at Delhi were given 8 chitacks of wheat ata, and mash pulse in the morning and boiled leaves of cauliflower for their evening meal in jail?

(2) For the last few days instead of pure wheat ata, mixed gram and wheat ata with the usual quantity of dust is given to them?

(3) For the last 8 days Dr. Rahman, Mr. Tagi and Asaf Ali are confined in separate cells?

(4) Dr. Rehman has been ailing for the last few days?

(5) Asaf Ali's condition of health is below par on account of bleeding piles and chronic internal complaints, and has not yet completely recovered from the effects of the recent attack of Typhoid and appendicitis?

(6) The above-mentioned 3 gentlemen on hearing the ill-treatment as regards the bad food given to the other political prisoners have also refused taking their meals till the grievances are redressed?

(7) They are not allowed to read any newspaper?

(8) They are not allowed to read any book except one at a time?

(9) Inspite of protests the jail authorities took no notice of their grievances?

(10) Munshi Abdul Malik used to get his meals from his house till the 30th instant?

(11) Munshi Abdul Malik who is still under trial was not even allowed to have his meals which was sent to him from his home, but was returned?

If the above statements are true, will the Government be pleased to state if the political prisoners deserve this kind of treatment, and will the Government be pleased to state the number of European and Anglo-Indian prisoners in the Delhi jail, and whether these European and Anglo-Indian prisoners too get their meals like the one given to the above-mentioned respectable Indian political prisoners, and be pleased to lay on the table a list of the detailed quantity of articles of food, together with the number of meals per day, supplied in Delhi jail to (a) Indian convicts, (b) Indian political prisoners, (c) European and Anglo-Indian convicts?

VERNACULAR PAPERS IN BURMA.

DEMAND OF SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 24.

Four vernacular papers have been called upon for security of Rs. 2,000 each, and a fifth of Rs. 1,000.

CRY FOR REPRESSION!

INDIA AT "PARTING OF WAYS."

DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" HYSTERICS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21,
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Jan. 24.
(Delayed in Transmission.)

The "Daily Telegraph" in an editorial article says that the situation in India warrants the gravest anxiety and that inadequate measures are being taken to repress the subversive movements. It says that India and many people in Britain are waiting to see whether Government will firmly vindicate British law and order or whether we shall once again see a great nation in the grip of a small noisy minority which prevailed by bluster and terroism. We are approaching the parting of the ways and it is evident that the active Nationalist factions are carrying with them many so-called Moderates, who are not content to await the gradual development of the constitutional system and will not be satisfied until India has become a free state on the Irish model. If even they will be satisfied then for Mr. Gandhi and his Khilafat allies aim at a completely independent India, which would mean a reversion to chaos and anarchy. This prospect may begin to open out if the Government does not take effectual steps to arrest disaffection, unveiled sedition-mongering and the contempt of established authority by which India is being demoralised.

TEX RICKARD ARRESTED

FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 8 p.m., Jan. 24.

New York.—Tex Rickard, promoter of the Carpentier-Dempsey match has been arrested at the instance of the Children's Society and charged with criminal assault. He was released later on thousand dollars bail.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

DRAFT OF CONSTITUTION PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 24.

The latest political development in the Empire is embodied in a White Paper which contains the draft of the constitution for Southern Rhodesia, which has been recently hammered out between Mr. Churchill, the representatives of the people of Rhodesia, and the present ruling authority, the British South Africa Company.

In the accompanying despatch, Mr. Churchill expresses the opinion that the new constitution, if adopted, will confer upon the people of Rhodesia full and satisfactory control. Mr. Churchill proposes to appoint a delegation of the Rhodesians to ascertain the terms on which Rhodesia could enter the Union of South Africa. Two alternatives would then be submitted for referendum to the people of Rhodesia.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the market has been less active during the week owing to poor supplies rather than to absence of demand. There has been an enquiry, mainly at the lower limits which could not have been reached with the offerings so small.

India would have been a fair buyer provided the prices had eased a little; meanwhile the bears have been willing to take moderate amounts available.

China does not figure as a favourable factor at present. Sales have been made on China account and substantial quantities are reported to be forthcoming, should the prices materially advance.

The Continent has been seller almost daily, and there have been some Indian sales.

America has done very little.

VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

Mr. A. R. Wallace, City Magistrate Lucknow, sentenced Messrs. Budrul Zaman, Gopinath Srivastave, Rameshar Sahay, Hakim Syed Ali Ashefti of the Lucknow Congress Committee to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Ten volunteers were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each, and Ram Dulare, who made an apology, was let off.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

A correspondent wires under date Jan. 23:—

The Reception Committee of the Central Provinces Hindi Sahitya Sammelan met on Sunday to elect office bearers. Gossain Ramkrishnapuri was elected Chairman, Messrs. Moonji Cholkar, Nagarmal Mutdar Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Shivnarayan Bajpe, Hiralal Tinguria Prayagdutt Shukla were elected Secretaries. The 25th and 26th February are fixed for holding the Sammelan. Along with this Kavi Sammelan will be held for which Gowardhan Sharma, Girrajkavi has been elected Chairman and Mr. Shankarrao Khot Secretary.

IRISH ANTICIPATIONS

BY A. E.

I have been asked to attempt a forecast of the future evolution of Irish society, and this I must do while our immediate future is uncertain, when my vision of the future can be likened only to that of an artist who tries to depict a coast from a boat on a tossing sea. Now he is on the crest of the wave and the next instant he is in the hollow and there is nothing before him but wild water. There is nothing I can do but speculate on the outcome of national character which changes but little through all fluctuations of circumstance, and anticipate the survival of movements which have been growing to power during the past quarter of a century.

It is in human nature in every country, when movements are opposed or suffer because of interference by an alien power, that devotion to those movements becomes deeper among the people who fostered them. There are four great currents of energy and thought in Ireland, all of which have encountered great opposition. The first, which is political, is directed to secure Irish liberty. The second is intellectual and its object is to create an Irish culture based on the great Gaelic tradition, uniting this with modern thought. The third is economic, and its energies are directed to building up a social order in Ireland democratic and co-operative in character. The fourth of these currents animates the proletarians in Ire and who have been adopting the methods of organisation and social ideals which are becoming common property among the workers in all modern communities. The political movement has been oppressed by warfare. The Gaelic organisation was suppressed. The co-operative movement had many of its premises wrecked, burned, looted, or closed by the armed forces of the Crown. Labour, interested more or less in all these movements, has shared in the perils and feelings engendered by the hostilities, in addition to the opposition all labour movements have to encounter from the vested interests. The counter currents need not be considered here as they are negative and not creative. It is from creative impulses we divine the future.

THE DOMINANT FORCES.

Let us assume that nationalism has triumphed in the political sphere and a settlement been made. What forces are most likely to be dominant? I think it is certain an Irish Government will foster a knowledge of Gaelic, that it will be taught in every Irish school and the next generation be bilingual. I do not think English will ever be superseded. Economic, cultural, and political reasons will make compulsory the knowledge of a language spoken by so many great nations on so many continents. But I feel assured, whether or not a modern literature in Gaelic be created, the characterless culture imposed on young Ireland in the national schools will be superseded, that the Irish people in a generation or two of free development will have a civilisation as distinct in character as the Japanese.

The Gaelic tradition, an almost untapped fountain of beauty, will affect poetry, drama, romance, music, painting, and the arts applied to industry, so that we may expect houses, their furniture, carpets, decoration, pottery, and ornament gradually to take on a national character evolved from a study of ancient Irish ornament. I also expect that the complete triumph of nationalism will generate its own antitoxin, and great numbers of young men will begin to ransack world literature and science for truth, and bring the aged and the new thought of the world into Ireland, not to submerge the Gaelic culture, but to enrich it and graft on to it those fundamental and universal ideas without which the intellectual life of a nation would be barren and its culture and literature provincial. Men withhold criticism of their own nationality when its existence is in peril, but with its triumph comes moral courage to face defects in national character. Lack of moral courage has been attributed to the Irish by some critics, but I think the silence they complain of was largely caused by a sense of fair play. It was felt while Ireland was with difficulty organising resistance to a foreign power it was not right to weaken, by savage criticism of leaders or politics, forces already too feeble for the work which had to be done. No people are more naturally fitted for free speech. We may never again come back to the devastating frankness of the orator in the ancient Irish Parliament who said: "The Ponsonbys have always been prostitutes, both personally and politically, from the gap-toothed hag now grinning in the gallery to the white-livered cur who is now shivering on the floor," but I have no doubt the land of Swift, Berkeley, Mitchel, Synge, and Bernard Shaw will never lack aristocratic characters to offset stagnation which is the disease which eats into harmonious or too subservient life. I think political freedom and the dissolution of that tense and artificial uniformity of mood and mind necessitated by the struggle to gain it will allow free development for such aristocratic and independent characters, and their growth will be stimulated by the increased familiarity of young Ireland with its heroic sagas.

ECONOMIC GENERALISATION.

That literature was born in an age when manhood and its natural virtues, heroism, generosity, truth-telling, alone were prized, and that simple vision of humanity was not complicated as ours is by considerations of wealth, intellect, business capacity, economic or political knowledge, by which we estimate men; things which in themselves are not inherently good or bad, but are only so because of the character to which they are allied. Whitman once lamented the lack of heroic literature in the United States and the heroic images on which youth might model itself; and it is true that a boy who reads how Cuculain and Ferdiad paused and embraced in the midst of their combat, or how Queen Maeve praised her enemies before the battle, or how Cual Karna bound up his arm so that he might on equal terms with his wounded foemen, is brought to some spirit of the Golden Age, and the memory must be a star on his path through life. Not all will read what is wisest and noblest, but it will be made accessible to all, and I believe there will be enough of those who read who will step forward silently in their souls and join the heroic procession, and Ireland will never be without noble and unterrified voices in the council chambers of the nations.

The economic current is not concerned with the past, but the future. A quarter of a century ago Sir Horace Plunkett and his colleagues of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society cast a new economic generalisation into the minds of the Irish people. He advocated agricultural co-operation, and his message was so well received, he found so many enthusiastic and disinterested helpers, that to-day many speak of the ideal Ireland as a co-operative commonwealth. Already about one hundred and thirty thousand Irish farmers, and these the best, are united, in over one thousand co-operative associations. These were originally started for some one particular purpose, such as butter-making, the purchase of requirements, or the sale of produce, but very soon these societies for special purposes began to change their character, to enlarge their objects, until they became what I might call general purpose societies.

If this tendency goes on, as I have no doubt it will, because it is economically beneficial, we shall find rural Ireland in the next generation with endless rural communities, each covering an area of about four or five miles, around the centre of business, all buying together, manufacturing together, and marketing together, using their organisation for social and educational as well as for business purposes. These again would be linked up by national federations, or groups of them would conspire together for enterprises too great for parish associations to undertake. All this to some extent is going on now, and with the perfecting of this economic machinery undoubtedly there would come about among all who were members the conscious sense of identity of interest, which is the tie that knits nations together, and which would be required to balance the disruptive forces which might be let loose if those aristocratic characters I have spoken of were too numerous and energetic. There would be a solid sense of unity which would take a great deal of shaking even by the most eloquent voices.

I should prefer the stability of national life to be maintained by the existence of such balancing forces in society rather than by the artificial methods of senates with venerable ancients to offset the vehement radicals elected to more democratic assemblies. No Government in the world has hitherto trusted the people it governs. I am sufficient of an anarchist to have a dread of the state, which is rarely a fountain of lovable or desirable life. I hope, in Ireland, for some thousands of self-governing economic communities, minute nations in fact, leaving but little for central government to do for them. I have thought long over the wisdom of Chinese Laotze, who said: "The reason the people are so difficult to govern is because there is so much policy," and I rather dread an Irish government, with its coming long overdue, beginning work with the ferocity of the new broom, trying to justify the sacrifices made to obtain power by attempting in five years what more placid states would consider well achieved in twenty-five. Laotze says again: "The wise ruler will let his people alone and they will let him alone," and I hope the help the Irish state will give to its people will be mainly encouragement for self-help rather than the pressing upon them of a spoon heaped high with good things manufactured in the state laboratories of thought.

EVOLUTION OF IRISH LABOUR.

It is more difficult to foretell the evolution of Irish labour. It is at present a curious complexity of national and international ideals. It is as loyal as any section of the Irish people to the political nationalism of Sinn Fein, and with that it avows acceptance of the socialist generalisations about state or national control of land and industry. If it presses for state socialism in Ireland, in my opinion it will pursue an ideal most hopeless of attainment in that country, because it could not secure a majority for this policy either by political or revolutionary methods. There are over five hundred thousand peasant proprietors in Ireland, men who would pour boiling lead on anybody who tried to nationalise their land, the land they had sweated sixty years to pay for, for which they went to prison and endured many hardships during the long agrarian agitations. Most of them are workers themselves, employing no labour except that of their families. The number of agricultural proletarians who theoretically might be expected to support a policy of land nationalisation in the hope they would raise their own status, is only about one-third of the number of farmers, and such proportions, in my opinion, offer no hope for the advocates of this policy.

I am inclined to think Irish labour leaders preface their proclamations on this point in much the same mood of hopeless loyalty to principle as that in which the surviving supporters of the Stuart dynasty toast the man whom they believe to be the rightful occupant of the British throne, but who nevertheless pay taxes to the usurper. Labour in Ireland has had some very able and practical leaders. James Connolly, who was executed after the rising in Easter Week, 1916, had as clear a head and as good an intellect as any labour leader in Europe, and the circumstances of his death drew thousands of workers, who otherwise might have been indifferent to so intellectual a writer, to read *Labour in Irish History* and *The Reconquest of Ireland*. The effect of these books is to create in the mind of the worker a longing for a real policy other than interminable struggles for an increased wage.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Irish labour also has been greatly affected in recent years by the co-operative movement, and co-operative stores have been started in almost every Irish town. Attention has also been drawn here to the evolution in Italy of trade unions into co-operative productive associations, and already attempts which promise to be successful have been made to initiate a similar policy in Ireland. An Irish clothing society has worked successfully for two years, and has greatly increased its trade and the number of workers employed. It is co-operative and is controlled by the workers. A co-operative building guild has just been started. It is in this direction, I think, the energies of Irish labour will turn and be most fruitfully expended. All springs and rivers, however dammed by valleys or mountains, find at last a channel through which they escape. I feel certain that Irish labour, which does not lack intelligence by any means, will realise that it can gain nothing by dashing against the agricultural mountain in its advocacy of land nationalisation. It will find it can gradually win freedom and self-control of its own energies by an orderly evolution in society from the stage of trade unionism, selling labour to capitalist employers, to the stage where, in co-operative productive guilds of builders, clothiers, glass workers, wood workers, miners, etc., it will undertake public and private contracts as the Italian unions have done so successfully. What has been done in this direction is but little so far, but I feel sure this is the path which will be followed, as it is dictated alike by common sense and by necessity. The intellect of labour is already dominated by such ideas, and when a constructive policy is clear in the mind it cannot long remain only in the mind and not be externalised in society. "The universe," says an old scripture, "was born out of thought", and when the thinkers have done their part and the imaginative image is clear, the energy will soon arise to stamp the image in life. The principle of co-operation is dominant in the economic sphere in Ireland, made so by the farmers, and when a principle becomes dominant it multiplies images and shadows of itself in men's minds everywhere, and this principle has affected, and is bound to affect, not only Irish labour, but Irish legislators.

There is at present a close political alliance between the leaders of Sinn Fein and the leaders of labour. I know the former have been trying to think out a wise, practical, and benevolent labour policy in Ireland, and the best opinion secured hitherto tends in the direction I have indicated. If Irish politicals achieve their aims, I think it very likely they will give Irish labour unions all the facilities given to Italian workers by the Italian Government to undertake public contracts. Irish labour on its part must aim at incorporating all technical competence in their unions otherwise the policy will fail. In fact there must be an alliance of the intellectuals and labour, and to some extent this is already informally taking place. I expect, therefore, in the next generation, to see many co-operative labour and productive associations in Ireland with as much control over their industry as the farmers will have over theirs, and both rural and urban workers partners in great productive federations and wholesales, manufacturing and buying for both rural and urban workers, and by this partnership preventing feuds between producers and consumers. So will come about the predominance of one economic principle in Ireland.

So far I may speculate on probabilities. I should not care to speculate on Irish politics. The outcome of the present struggle is too uncertain. I should like rather to advise decentralisation and the giving of greater powers to county councils so that they might in their sphere have the character of Swiss cantons, and with more power bring about a more intensive cultivation of human life than seems possible where Government is centralised and bureaucratic. No doubt at the beginning there would be inefficiency, but experience would rectify this, and the local bodies, forced to think, would draw upon those unfathomable and unplumbed human resources which have never been tapped in vain when there was human necessity. A highly centralised government no doubt at first would be more efficient because at present there are enough people with intellect and capacity to man a central government, and not enough at the start to secure high efficiency in thirty-two cantons, or counties. But in the long run I think decentralisation would be best. I think of the Greek city-states, and little medieval republics, and the high quality of life evolved in small communities, and how barren are vast areas in great nation states where central cities and governments suck up all that is best and there is intensity of life in a few places and the rest is stagnant and lifeless.

This is only advice and not prophecy. Heaven alone knows what is going to be on earth, and none of the precious or tragic secrets it holds have drifted out of eternity into time. It is only a faith with me that something great will come out of my country. I cannot believe that the legend of the Gael, which began among the gods, will die out in some petty peasant republic or dominion as a river which rose among the mountains might eddy at last in mud flats and the sewage of squalid cities. What began greatly I think will end greatly, and there will be some flare-up of genius before the torch of the Gael is extinguished and it becomes like the torch once held by the Greeks and other races of genius which are now but memories in Eternal Mind.—"The Outlook."

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

AND THE BIG STICK.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Nothing succeeds like success. With its attenuated moral credit enforced, as it fondly believes, by the blank cheque given to it by the central legislature, the bureaucracy is starting with renewed vim on its gay glissade down the Gadarene slopes of political bankruptcy. Whatever searchings of heart it might have undergone from the temporary aberration of its staunch supporters, the Moderates, have now been dispelled in the exhilaration roused by the attitude of the Assembly and the Council of State. It is not therefore surprising, knowing what we do of our local tin gods that one of the earliest reactions of that great betrayal should take place in this Presidency. The Government of Madras have in view of the threatened Civil Disobedience in Guntur thought fit in the plenitude of its wisdom and irresponsibility to issue a proclamation and certain instructions to the Inspector-General of Police and Collectors of Districts. These documents will be found published elsewhere and we need not recapitulate their contents. We would only draw attention to their extremely provocative character and point out how solid a contribution they make to the literature of incitement. We are not arguing anything so absurd as that Government should sit down with folded hands—we believe that is the time-honoured phrase—while the forces of anarchy and disruption were acquiring momentum. But we do say that Government ought to make certain that the situation is serious enough to demand the drastic steps it proposes to take. Now what is the situation? Government says there is a widespread movement for Civil Disobedience and that a large number of village officers have resigned their offices as part of that movement. It is clear that that is a blatant case of putting the cart before the horse. The resignation of village officers was the answer to the repressive policy pursued so thoroughly and—from the popular point of view—with such conspicuous success, in the Andhra districts. But it will not be denied that the popular leaders are not by any means convinced that the time has come for Civil Disobedience in the Andhradesa. We shall here make our position clear. We are distinctly of opinion that any movement of mass Civil Disobedience is to say the least extremely premature. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the particular form of disobedience proposed, the non-payment of taxes, is fraught with grave perils alike to peace, and tranquility and the movement of non-violent non-cooperation. We are not unconscious of the wonderful progress made in the Andhradesa in assimilating the basic principles of the movement nor are we ignorant of the flaming patriotism of our Andhra brethren. But we do think that in this very intensity of their patriotism there is a danger, when that patriotism is opposed by the violent, crass, unreasoning and often vindictive stupidity of officialdom, that the contact might light the spark which would unchain the forces of violence. Anxious as ever to do its best to alleviate the difficulties of the situation, the Government considerately propose to see that any little contribution it could make to the materials for the holocaust should not be wanting. It proposes to deprive permanently of their hereditary rights the families of village officers dismissed for "disloyalty." It proposes to hasten the process of sale of land or property distrained. It proposes, and here one recognises the touch of a master-hand, to allot lands bought in by Government, which naturally would mean the great majority of lands, to members of the depressed classes. That, as we said, is a touch of genius. You solve the problem of the depressed classes on the one hand and by creating a body of mercenary loyalists on the other achieve a population whose dearest interests are closely bound up with "loyalty" to Government. It is true that this has the incidental disadvantage of creating a large body of dispossessed and evicted ryots, but that is no concern of Government. To realise the monumental folly of the step contemplated one has only to recall that in every age, in every clime, in every country, land has ever been a fruitful source of crime. The blood-bespattered pages of Irish history convey the warning for those who have ears to hear of the consequences of coming between the peasant and the land. And here is our Government gaily proposing to make an Ireland of the "Bloody Balfour" days in this Presidency. The Government also propose, in order that this millennium it proposes to create shall have a proper chance, to organise a special police reserve to be paid for by the recalcitrants. We leave it to our readers, in the varying measure of their capacities, adequately to characterise the policy the Government has launched on. We shall proceed to point out that nothing is better calculated to precipitate civil disobedience than this kind of inept but vigorous flourishing of the big stick. As we have already pointed out the best opinion in the country is against civil disobedience in respect of non-payment of taxes. The following letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Venkatappiah, which is published in "Janmabhumi" only expresses what people all over the land are feeling:—

Dear Venkatappayya,—I have given much anxious thought to the 'no tax' campaign going on there. Apart from the possibility of suspension of Mass Civil Disobedience by reason of a Round Table Conference ever forthcoming, I think that you are not yet ready for non-payment of Taxes. Fifty per cent of the population of the area of experiment has not yet, I apprehend, got rid of 'untouchability' nor is that proportion of poplation accustomed to wars of non-violence, nor to Khadder manufactured in the respective areas. I omit the other items such as the unity between races and creeds. In these circumstances I think it is the bounden duty of all of us to refrain from Mass Civil Disobedience till the masses have undergone the necessary discipline and self-purification. In any other case mass disobedience will be not 'civil' but 'criminal' and will, therefore, render us unfit to conduct our own affairs as an orderly civilized nation. I, therefore, strongly suggest that you advise the ryots in all the districts to pay up at least the first instalment and devote the whole of the time and the energy of all the workers to acquiring the necessary qualifications. This opinion, I know, will disappoint many ardent spirits, but I am sure our success lies in that disappointment, for if the people are really eager for Swaraj, and eager for Civil Disobedience, they will make the necessary mental changes, under the pressure of that strong desire. The unimitable attitude of Andhra women for artistic spinning and of Andhra weavers for artistic weaving should make the production of Khadder in the respective areas easy of accomplishment. But whether the acquisition of these qualifications is difficult or easy we dare not avoid it without endangering the attainment of our cherished goal.

Yours sincerely,—
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The leaders themselves are hesitating, but they can hardly hold their followers permanently in leash in the face of continual provocation. We must draw attention as supporting this statement to the telegram from the Secretary, District Congress Committee, Guntur, which is published elsewhere and which indicates that there is a strong probability of the movement being at least postponed. (We learn as we go to pres that the meeting has been cancelled.) The Government need not necessarily be caught unprepared. It is all very well to keep its powder dry, but is it absolutely necessary to thrust it under an opponent's nose to demonstrate its beautifully dry condition or to enlarge upon its explosive properties? It seems to us that in its short-sighted policy the Government is playing a dangerous game. It is most maladroitly adding fuel to the flame of popular discontent. The whole country is seething with excitement and political turmoil. The proposal for a Round Table Conference to which Indians of all shades of opinion are earnestly devoting themselves is but the expression of an universal desire that the Government of the day should not be allowed to drift to the rocks. Notwithstanding the resolutions of the Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State which are only useful to show that they are no index of the prevailing popular opinion in the country, a truce between the Government and the people is the only reasonable means of averting a dire conflict between them. The Government should realise its position betimes and shape its measures accordingly. Even at the time of Lord Reading's arrival in this country, the proposal of a Conference between the Government and the popular leaders was looked forward to with anxious expectation by the public. There is no longer any time to lose and the visit of the Prince of Wales instead of being as it has turned out to be, the harbinger of repression, ought to have conduced to harmony and peace. The Royal visitor has been hurried from place to place, made to dance like a marionette with the bureaucracy pulling the strings and with his departure the bureaucracy like a giant refreshed, reverts with added zest to the merry game of sitting tight upon the safety-valve. As Mr. Wells, in his book the "Salvaging of Civilisation", says: "The Prince of Wales has been touring the world-wide dominions of which some day, he is to be the crowned head. . . . Here, surely, was a chance of saying something that would be heard from end to end of the earth, something kingly and great-minded. Here was the occasion for the fine restatement of the obligations and duties of Empire. But from first to last the Prince has said nothing to quicken the imaginations of the multitude of his future subjects to the gigantic possibilities of these times, nothing to reassure the foreign observer that the British Empire embodies anything more than the colossal national egotism and impenetrable self-satisfaction of the British people. 'Here we are,' said the old order in those demonstrations, 'and here we mean to stick. Just as we have been, so we remain. British—we are Bourbons. These smiling tours of the Prince of Wales in these years of shortage, stress, and insecurity, constitute a propaganda of insanity unparalleled in the world's history." But, Bourbon or bureaucrat, he learns nothing and forgets nothing and hence we see a great opportunity for peace missed for the sake of a sordid triumph while like the Bourbon the bureaucracy continue to drive a coach and four through popular discontents and aspirations.

N. C. O. AT BANGLORE.

SCHOOL BUILDING GRANT RETURNED

A correspondent writes from Bangalore under date January 17:—In pursuance of decisions arrived at and instructions given by the Moslem Divines, the All-India Khilafat Conference, the All-India Moslem League and a large influential and representative public meeting of Musalmans of Bangalore, held in November, 1920, no Manager of a National School in the locality was allowed to apply for or accept any grant-in-aid for the maintenance of communal institutions. The Manager of the Madrasa-i-Islamia Bangalore, in obedience to these injunctions, had returned to the Inspector of Schools on the 7th March, 1921 a grant-in-aid bill amounting to Rs. 163 and requested the Education Department to strike off the name of the Madrasa from the list of Recognised and Aided Schools so that the institution could be run and improved on religious and national lines thereafter. The Inspector of Schools wrote to the Manager on the 14th October, 1921, requesting him to refund the amount of Building Grant Rs. 4,100 which was paid to the Madrasa 9 years ago on 15th May 1912, as the institution had been removed from the list of the Recognized and Aided Schools and is therefore, from the stand point of the authorities, not used for Educational purposes "Approved by the Government."

The Management of the Madrasa-i-Islamia, Bangalore, has accordingly refunded the amount in obedience to the Non-Co-operation Programme. The School is now a Branch of the National Educational Institution of Bangalore.

REGIMENTS DISBANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 2

Orders have been issued for the disbandment of 2/21st Punjabis and 2/25 Punjabis raised during the war.

MALABAR RELIEF.

PAUCITY OF FUNDS.

MR. ANDREWS' APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, Jan. 24.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in a communication to Press concerning the Malabar Relief Work states that he has been favourably impressed by the organisation of the refugee camps as a whole and comparatively a large amount of educational and industrial work is that is being carried on. This has greatly lessened the danger of pauperisation. Refugees who have come in from villages are all anxious to return home but in many quarters it is clearly as yet unsafe to do and the proverb in this instance may be true which says "More haste less speed." Only recently two refugees who returned to their villages were killed. A very noble act of bravery and faith was told him by some of the refugees. Two Hindus who were of the lowest class of untouchables were summoned by the Moplahs to renounce their Hindu religion and embrace Islam. But they refused again and again and at last suffered martyrdom itself for their Hindu faith. Mr. Andrews pays a well deserved tribute to Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society whom he describes as the brain and personality behind the Central Relief Organisation. He also states that except for the timely help of generous donations from Bombay the Relief Work might have come to a standstill long ago for lack of funds. He urges strongly that while Bombay support is still most necessary Calcutta and Madras and Delhi and other large cities should take their full share of the burden. The sum of ten lakhs which Mr. Devadhar had set forward is probably an underestimate. Mr. Andrews goes on to state the efforts are being made on the spot both on the part of the Government and on the part of the relief workers to find out and relieve distress among the Moplah women and children. This important side of relief work is likely to assume larger proportions in the future. One encouraging feature in the Malabar Relief hitherto is this that there has been no overlapping. The admirable Congress Work undertaken by Mr. Kesava Menon and Mr. Madhavan Nair along with a devoted band of workers has supplemented in a remarkable manner the Central Relief Work which Mr. Devadhar has organised. A leading feature of the Congress Work has been the introduction of handspinning and weaving. This has been readily taken up by the refugees especially the women and children. It has met with an immediate success. In conclusion Mr. Andrews commends warmly the efforts of the Y.M.C.A. workers. He pleads that the Christian Churches throughout India should support the work of relief and also supply some of the lady doctors and nurses who are needed in the refugee camps.

Two addresses have been given by him since his arrival to very large audiences in the Y.M.C.A. compound and in the South Indian Union Church in which he pleaded earnestly the cause of Malabar Relief as a duty which Christians have to perform.

'RELIEF-A WORK OF LOVE'

MR. ANDREWS' MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 23.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, addressing a large gathering on the message of love, in the course of his speech, said Malabar Relief Works was the work of love and all their thoughts should be turned to that love for those who had suffered and for those who were injured.

TRUTH OF MOPLAH TROUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

Notice is issued by Non-Cooperators announcing a meeting to be held to-morrow to discuss the truth and significance of the Moplah riot.

MAULANA MOINUDDIN.

CASE ADJOURNED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Jan. 23.

The case of Maulana Moinuddin and his companions, under section 124 A was taken up in the jail on the 20th Jan. The Public had boycotted the Court. Only a few Khilafat and Congress workers with Maulana Azadsubhani, went to attend the proceedings. From the Commissioner to a constable appeared as prosecution witnesses. Court had to adjourn from 1 to 2-30 p.m. for prayers. During that time happy conversation took place between Maulanas Azad and Moinuddin. They partook dinner.

Maulana Moinuddin was not prepared for any statement, as the first sitting was expected to pass off in giving evidence, yet he delivered a concise but masterly statement, unparalelled, as stated by Maulana Azad, in nature and quality and never before delivered by any leader in court, not only in Ajmer, or Rajputana, but the whole of India. The statement will very shortly be published. The case is adjourned for some days.

PRESENT SITUATION.

"EXCEEDINGLY CRITICAL"

ACT'D FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The following are excerpts from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri in the Council of State on the present situation and the necessity of a Round Table Conference:—

Sir, my hon. friend, Sir Alexander Murray, has been good enough to refer to me in his speech, because I have been fortunately or unfortunately, one of the members of the Repressive Laws Committee. I am glad my hon. friend has given me this opportunity to clear up the position. Reliable evidence was placed before the Committee that there were certain associations which were anarchical in their object and character, and that actually revolver practising was being carried on by some of them secretly; and it was thought that Government should keep power in their hands to suppress such associations. I considered that there was sufficient evidence to warrant this, and I think every other Non-official member, who supported Government, was prompted by this motive. And now, sir, instead of that we find Government using this Act indiscriminately not against association of that nature, but against all sorts of Associations, good, bad or indifferent, proclaiming one province after another. I say I have a positive complaint against the Government that there has been breach of faith in this.

Sir Alexander Murray has referred to the Bombay Conference and my association with it. May I tell him, as one of the Conveners of that Conference, that this idea that something ought to be done to save the situation was started long before His Excellency the Viceroy made his speech at Calcutta. It was then considered that the time had come for a Conference between Government and peoples' representatives. And when the Malaviya Deputation waited on His Excellency, the Viceroy and His Excellency himself said that he was prepared to have a Round Table Conference, provided certain preliminaries were agreed to, we decided to approach Mr. Gandhi to see how far he was agreeable to it. At Ahmedabad, during the Congress session, some of us went there for this purpose. But there was no time for any general discussion of this question with Mr. Gandhi. So it was that this Bombay Conference was called, and I may tell you that before and after the Bombay Conference there have been many private Conferences between some of the leading public men and Mr. Gandhi.

PRESENT POSITION.

The position now is this. Mr. Gandhi does not say that he is not prepared to come to a Round Table Conference. He says, "I will come unconditionally, not as a representative of the Congress, but in my individual capacity in any Conference with the Government. I will come there and press my views" I think that is a thing which every body is quite entitled to say. Whether he can convince you or not that is another matter. But he says, "If you want the Congress Party to come, and if you want that the atmosphere should be cleared for the success of the Conference, then I have got certain preliminaries to urge." I should here like to remind my Hon. friend, Sir Alexander Murray, that His Excellency the Viceroy himself has said that the Government were prepared to withdraw the Notifications, provided Mr Gandhi also withdrew his hostile activities. Thus, the only new condition precedent to a Conference which was agreed to by us at Bombay was the release of Fatwa prisoners. We felt that the Mahomedans of India will never agree to come to a Conference with Government, without Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali's being there. It was the Mussalmans, not so much Mr. Gandhi, who insisted on this condition. If Sir Alexander thinks that a Round Table Conference with the Mahatma and other Non-co-operation leader will not be of any use, that is a different matter. But I do feel that if we are going to make an attempt to understand each other, and to understand the Government of India's position about the Khilafat question and the other questions now at issue, then surely we will have to concede that the leaders of the movement must be in the Conference. That is also the reason why we ask for the release of the Alis.

My hon. friend has made a point that Mr. Gandhi says, "During the truce I will go on with my Volunteers." True, he says that. But he says, he is stopping all civil disobedience, all hartals, and he will have his Volunteers for carrying on the work of Swadeshi, National Education and preaching against the use of liquor Mr. Gandhi positively says that that he will stop hostile activities, the moment you do the same.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

The speaker, continuing said "my hon. friend came down very heavily on us, those who were in the Bombay Conference, for being party to a resolution which says that as a last resort when all other means have been exhausted, civil disobedience may come in. I ask my friend that when every other source has been exhausted, and there is no hope of reconciliation, and there is absolutely no hope from the Government, is it that my hon. friend will have us resort to rebellion, or to civil disobedience? I ask him to tell me if there is any third method? If not, then we say civil disobedience may come. This is what we mean by the resolution. But we say, let us exhaust all the means, explore other avenues, which we have as yet not done. Let us have Round Table Conference which is one of the means now open to us. When this and all other means are exhausted and prove futile and ineffective, then I submit the only way open to a country like India will be civil disobedience.

Now, sir, granting that Mahatma Gandhi is unreasonable, granting that the Non-Co-operators do not come to any reasonable terms, does that really answer for the present attitude of the Government, who have known for the last two years that there are some legitimate grievances to be redressed. I ask Government, is it right that even if Non-Cooperators are unreasonable, Government should neglect this aspect of the question, and should not find out a satisfactory solution independently. I want an answer to that. We want Government to come to a Round Table Conference and convince us and the world outside that they are reasonable, and that Mahatma Gandhi and his Party are uncompromising and that therefore the blame lies on the latter. I appeal to Government to consider and arrive at a decision before it is too late. The country's condition is really one which cannot but be described as extra-ordinarily critical; and I feel that if once civil disobedience is started,—I am against it and I am trying my best to avoid it,—if that is started, I do not know where the country will be landed.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The "Tribune" writes:—It is now clear beyond dispute that the interpretation which we put upon Mahatma Gandhi's words at the Bombay Conference in our article on Sir Sankaran Nair's letter yesterday is the only correct interpretation. In the course of a letter to Pandit Malaviya, which was read out by Mr. Seeagiri Iyer during the censure debate in the Legislative Assembly, Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

What I mean is that until I am convinced that my demands are unreasonable, unjust or impossible of fulfilment, I would not recede from them. I would not consider the unwillingness of the Government or Parliament to grant any of these things to be a ground for reducing the demands. The value of a Round Table Conference consists in understanding each other's difficulties and of making allowances for them. Hence my insisting that Government must change their heart. If they entrench themselves behind their armed forces the conference would be not only fruitless but mischievous. They must try to appeal to our intellect, just as we must appeal to theirs. If the Government or anybody, therefore, shows that any particular demand is unreasonable or untenable, I would certainly give in as I did yesterday on the question of the motion of securing the release of political prisoners other than the two classes mentioned in the resolution.

It is impossible to think of a more reasonable position then what Mahatma Gandhi takes up in this letter. After this clear and lucid statement of his position, he must be a bold man who could try to make out that it was Mahatma Gandhi's attitude which made a Round Table Conference impossible.

ALL-INDIA TIBBI CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the All-India Tibbi Conference wires from Hyderabad (Deccan) on the 23rd instant:—

"The All-India Tibbi Conference date has been changed to first March."

PRESENT JAIL DRESS.

MOHAMEDANS UNABLE TO OFFER PRAYERS.

At a recent meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Council, Maulvi Hafiz Nurul Haq moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to the Government to take necessary steps to provide the Mahomedan prisoners with long trousers and foot-gears.' He said:—

'Sir this is purely a religious matter and in moving this resolution, I think I need not deliver a long speech convincing the members of the House of the religious and moral training of the prisoners for which my friend, Babu Ganesh Datta Singh has sent a separate resolution. The existing system of keeping the convicts in jail is, I may say, on mercantile principle. Hard labour is being taken from the prisoners for the food supplied to them. No attempt is being made to elevate their morality so that after being released they may not commit the like offence again. The result is that most of the convicts after once going to jail become more desperate.

'Under the existing jail dress a Mahomedan prisoner is unable to offer his daily prayer in knickers above the knees according to the prayer rules of his religion nor can he put his legs upon the prayer carpet after ablution ("wazoo") unless he keeps them quite clean without putting them upon the unclean ground. It is, therefore, quite evident that these conditions of prayers can only be fulfilled when long trousers and shoes are provided for them. I do not mean that they may be supplied with shoes or slippers for constant wearing. Any sort of foot-gear may be given to them so that after ablution they may go to the prayer room with clean feet. It may be said that many Mahomodans do not wear shoes, but before entering the place of worship in the mosque or elsewhere they wash their feet. I hope the Government would not grudge a little trouble for the sake of giving the prisoners due facility to offer their prayers. The whole Mahomedan community will be obliged for this; besides, it will do enormous good to the prisoners in elevating them from their moral degradation.

The resolution was put and carried.

AMRITSAR LEADERS EXPLAIN

WHY THEY BOYCOTTED THE COURT.

We think we owe the public an explanation about the attitude we adopted towards the Court yesterday. The reasons being so simple we could never imagine that it would be necessary for us to do so at all. But some friends have suggested that we should give it in our own words. After the hearing of the case on the 13th inst. not only we thought the evidence produced against us to be miserably falling far short of the requirements of the case, but all others held the same view including the Court and the prosecution itself. Hence the anxiety of the latter to supplement it by further evidence, and the eagerness of Mr. Connor to accede to this request. It is our firm belief that contrary to the canons of justice, in cases like ours, the police, the Executive and the Courts all work in concert in Amritsar.

Mr. Connor had also said on the first day that trying of cases like ours was not a pleasant task. Bearing this in mind as a genuine expression, and in order to save our brethren of the police from making further false statements, we gladly decided to save both from their unpleasant position, and accepted the charges against us, and pleaded guilty in unequivocal language. We prepared our statements accordingly.

PLEADED GUILTY CONDITIONALLY.

On Monday when we again appeared before the Court and Mr. Connor told us of the application of the prosecution, Lala Girdharilal replied that we all unhesitatingly pleaded guilty to the charge, and that no further evidence was required. The Court then consulted the Public Prosecutor who also agreed to our view. Mr. Connor took the further precaution to make Lala Girdharilal read passages from his statement on the point in question. It must be remembered that this happened in the course of the discussion on the point of the necessity of taking either more evidence or allowing us to proceed straight away to the reading of the statements. Before giving us the latter permission, Mr. Connor went all through the statement of Lala Girdharilal, and then wrote his order. We thought no more evidence would be taken. Lala Girdharilal in reply to a question by the Court, purporting to fix the guilt against him, frankly said, 'yes.' We all had offered to add any words that the prosecution thought necessary in our statements, not as a suggestion of the Court, but as coming from us voluntarily.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

When reading of all the statements was finished, the Court suddenly turned round and said that further evidence will be taken. This more certainly to save the face of the prosecution was against all sense of propriety and unjust. We all objected to this. Then the order was read out as desired by us. We understood from this order that it clearly disposed of the application of the police in the negative. Our further objection was that the course proposed by the Court was not morally proper.

When we found Mr. Connor bent on this attitude, Lala Girdharilal had a protest recorded on behalf of us all. We played the game fairly and openly and expected Mr. Connor to respond in the same sportsmanlike spirit. But when the Court persisted to insult us by withdrawing from the undertaking given to us, we could not consistently with our self-respect participate any more in this case of our own free will. We Non-co-operators participate in the courts in political cases to give statements for the sake of the public, if necessary, and then to become indifferent to the rest of the show. We found that beyond a limit this voluntary partial participation cannot go. We could not bring ourselves to attend a Court, which openly flouts a word given. As in private life we would turn our backs on one we feel disgusted with, so we completely boycotted this Court. After this decision we did not mind what physical troubles we may have to suffer.

(Sd.) SUNAM RAI, (Sd.) MOHMED DAUD GAZNAVI, (Sd.) GIRDHARILAL.

Amritsar, Jan. 18, 1922.

TAX ON AMUSEMENTS.

BILL REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

At the Bengal Council to-day, the motion to refer the Amusements Tax Bill to a Select Committee was carried, eighty-four voting for and twenty-one against it. In concluding the debate Mr. Kerr, Finance Member, said, that a majority of speakers were agreeable to see the Bill referred to a Select Committee but it was useless to deny that thtre was a considerable and important section who were opposed to it. He then refuted the arguments advanced by those opposing the measures and dealt with the suggestions made by other speakers. Several members opposed it as a protest against the measures which Government has adopted to deal with the Non-Cooperation movement and in order to bring Government to a deadlock. Mr. Kerr said this action would not appeal to the Government of India or Parliament as an act of wisdom or sanity. He was not in favour of earmarking the proceeds of the tax.

COURT FEES AMENDMENT ACT.

Mr. Kerr next moved the Bill to amend the Second Court Fees Act. This was valued at Taxation bill. For rent suits valued at Rs. 50 there will be an increase of Rs. 1 court fees, and in other suits there will no enhancement upto suits valued at Rs. 5,000. But there will be varying enhancement upto suits valuing Rs. 50,000, the rate being raised from three to five per cent. In criminal complaint it is proposed to raise the fee from eight annas to one rupee.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL BATTALION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Government civil and military officials with the co-operation of a few Indian citizens in Bombay wish immediately to recruit Indians of any caste, creed or colour, including presumably Indian Christians to form territorial battalions. This is, at least, what every reasonable man will conclude from reading the news set out in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 21st January under the heading "Indian Territorial Battalion." It truly makes amazing reading and when one sees among the Committee certain names one has truly to rub ones eyes to be sure.

However contradictory in terms may seem the statements of Dr. M.R. Velkar in reply to the military and civil officials statement of objects and reasons, Indians throughout the country, who have the least spark of national aspiration, will thank him for his courageous statement, that, while welcoming the idea he felt the moment inauspicious to undertake recruitment for a territorial battalion, as the liberty of speech and freedom of association were already in jeopardy. He feared that by putting additional weapons of force in the hands of a non-Indian Government it might turn this to its own use for crushing the legitimate aspirations of his countrymen.

There is nothing extrinsically or intrinsically against having territorial battalions, or citizen militia, or civic guards and such like on practical lines with a view to facilitate the work of the regular army in case of need, as also in aiding the ordinary police to keep order in the country. Sovereign nations throughout the world have invariably some such form of reserve forces at hand. India is however at present not a sovereign nation and consequently any citizen forces raised by its eminent sons would be certainly dangerous. It would be putting the cart before the horse. It would bring disaster to themselves, seeing that the non-Indian Government and the Indian Nationalists are at variance on the question of the present form of government, and such variance might lead to a dead-lock. And the dead-lock will be a certainty if the bureaucrats find more weapons of force by their side, weapons forged by Indians against Indians. Until such time then as responsible government is not ours it will require a monumental stretch of imagination on the part of those Indians who, in trying to help in recruitment, delude themselves that these new bayonets will bend to the popular will.

The Municipal Commissioner was kind enough to prophesy that responsible Government will be ours probably in five years from now, and that there will then be a happy reconciliation between the present dissentients. In the meantime, he implies that there will continue to be differences of opinion between his Government and our Nationals, and that the least time when this may cease will be at the above-mentioned period. But differences of opinion between powerful interests, opposed to one another, may lead to something worse. We have the case of Jallianwallah Bagh in 1919, that of Ireland in 1920-21 and that of Egypt since the Armistice.

The public would like to be informed by whose authority the Municipal Commissioner states that there will not be the least danger of the territorials being called to defend "law and order". In this connection, one would also like to know on what lines were the "Civil Guards" of Calcutta let loose on the citizens of Calcutta, why the Government have godfathered them and they are more dangerous to Government or the Indian nationalist?

In any case enough has been said by this civil official in the reported resume in the "Chronicle" to raise the strongest presumption that the opinions offered by him are very personal, and have not the force to bind even a cat. On our side, on the other hand, we have the recent conduct of the Government of Bengal in the case of "Civil Guards." Wisdom crieth aloud, her voice is in the streets. We have heard We are sufficiently warned as to where we stand and consequently there is not the shadow of a doubt that the territorial force to be brought into being by our Indian fellow-citizens, lovers of law and order, once incorporated and taken the oath of allegiance, may be called up at any moment to do whatever may be required by the O'Dwyers and Dyers who are still at large in the country.

So far as the statement of the Government military official is concerned it is candidness "in extremis." To him to reach the goal of ideal responsible government we must begin by putting a powerful brake on our national movement in the form of territorials "ad lib" in his hand or those of his ilk. After that we shall be bound to reach it.

A word to the citizens who love "law and order". This is not the moment to trifle with the national aspirations of Indians and any amount of lawyer quibbles will fall flat. "Young India" is determined to push out "Old India" even though the latter may stoop to form alliances or misalliances of the most incongruous kind to remain in being. One can but simply remind them of the immortal lines of Walter Scott, "This is my own my native land." Yours etc.

HECTOR K. AYO.
Barrister at Law.

Wylie Road,
Jacob Circle,
Jan. 22.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 23.

Mr. E. V. Pathan, of Dhulia, in his evidence before the Committee on Compulsory Primary Education, thought that Dhulia Mahomedans favoured the scheme in regard to the boys, though they had not awakened to the necessity of educating the girls He was in favour of separate schools for Mahomedans wherein Urdu could be taught.

Mr. K. S. Vakil said that the Bhils of certain districts of the Panch Mahals were in favour of compulsion. These not in favour, should only be brought into the scheme at a later stage.

Mr. G. G. Kamble, special Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector for Depressed Classes, a Mahar by caste, considered that where school was held in a temple, separate accommodation should be provided for the depressed class pupils. Prejudice against the depressed classes would never be got rid of as long as the depressed class pupils in the Teachers' Training Colleges were made to sit separate.

Mr. M. N. Vadekar, the teacher of a school at Rahuri in Ahmednagar, said that no distinction was made in regard to attendance of a Mahar boy at his school, which had 525 boys of all classes.

Mr. Bakar Ali, Secretary of the Urdu Text Books Translation Board, considered that the compulsory system had failed in West Khandesh, as parents wanted their children to be employed whole day. The Mahomedans of his district were rather indifferent on the question of compulsion. He thought that time was coming when there would be no opposition to compulsion.

Rao Bahadur M. M. Kole, M.L.C. said that compulsion in Satara was being worked with discretion and had so far proved a success. He thought that it was the present opportune time to introduce compulsion, as if it were put off the backward and as other classes would think that the Government was afraid of present salaries of primary school teachers. He thought that some witnesses considered that Government should tax "Devasthans," which, in many instances, had passed out of the possession of their original owners and while the Government were by an old Act prevented taxing such lands.

ANGORA FUND.

DELHI'S QUOTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 23.

Partial returns of the Angora Fund collections in Delhi show thirty-six thousand rupees; eight thousand collected by ladies of the Provincial Khilafat Committee and twenty thousand by Delhi Provincial Khilafat Committee. It is expected that the total will go up to fifty thousand. All classes of Muslims and particularly Punjabi ladies and gentlemen show their great religious fervour and generosity in rendering help to the Mujahidin of Angora.

COLLECTING ANGORA FUNDS---A CRIME.

A correspondent of the "Servant" writes under date Jan. 21:—Yesterday at 4-23 p.m, 2 Khilafat Volunteers were arrested at Madhab Babu Bazar (Colootola and College St. Jn.) by sergt. No. 126 with the help of some 5 or 6 constables when the Volunteers were collecting money for the Angora Fund by selling Khilafat Receipts. They searched the person of the Volunteers and took all the papers, Receipts Books and money and sent them to Lal Bazar being instructed by one superior Police officer (European) dressed in Khaki who came there in a ride car of a motor cycle driven by Sergt. No. 35. Will any one inform us when Govt. banned the collection of money for the Angora Fund?

BHIWANI NEWS.

JAIL GOING---A PASSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Jan. 1.

After the usual Congress lull the District of Hissar has again been active. Volunteers are being freely enlisted at Hissar and Bhiwani and arrests are being made by selection. Hissar took the lead and Bhiwani followed. One significant fact at Hissar was that the constables declined to arrest on the Quran being shown by a Mohammedan gentleman and the D. S. P. had to arrest them. Even villagers are becoming ready for civil disobedience and every one is thanking the local officials for this policy as it infuses fresh spirit in the people. Many prominent people have been arrested. Lalla Mella Ram is one of them. He belongs to the wealthy Moda family and his arrest did a magic work. Even the Moderates came forward and joined the procession. The Local Congress Committee was trying for some time to make the Bajaja merchant sign the Boycott of foreign cloth pledge but Lala Mella Ram's arrest did that work in one day. No new cloth will come to Bhiwani from the 14th January. Brokers and Mukadams have also joined the movement. The wife of Lala Mella Ram is going round among the womenfolk and if it goes on like this foreign cloth will be a novelty at Bhiwani after some time.

Batches of Volunteers parade every day the streets, singing national songs and the police arrest them according to their fancy. After arrest, many are also released. Some of the accused have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine. All accused proved to be true non-cooperators.

The income tax grievance remains what it was. Appeals were made and not a single one was accepted. Mr. Desai has, for a start and as a matter of protest, not paid and it was recovered by attachment. Wholesale non-payment is being contemplated by the merchants. The enthusiasm of the people is boundless. Fresh arrests are expected every moment. Mr. Desai addressed a largely attended public meeting and congratulated the people for their work and Satyagrahi spirit. In fact jail-going is a passion with the people and every one is anxious to go to prison.

Winter crops are failing for want of rain.

CALCUTTA STUDENTS' STRIKE

SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

The "Bengalee" in its issue of the 20th instant reports:—

The situation in regard to the students' strike in City, Ripon, Bangabasi, Vidyasagar and Scottish Churches College remained unchanged on Thursday. Large numbers of students were found loitering in front of their respective Colleges, preventing those willing to attend their classes from entering the college premises. Excitment ran high and very few students attended their classes although the classes were held as usual.

CALCUTTA MADRASHA.

An Arabis examination was to have been held at the Calcutta Madrasha at 11 a.m. on Thursday. At about 9 o'clock some picketters arrived there and stood at the different gates with a view to prevent the examiners and the ordianry students from entering the college. Finding that a large number of students were willing to attend their classes the picketters laid themselves down on the footpath. Some students entered the college in spite of this while others were prevented from doing so. In the circumstances the Principal closed the Madrasha for the day. A large crowd of excited people assembled near the college premises and an outbreak of violence was apprehended. A police force arrived on the scene whereupon the crowd disputed. The Principal stated to a press representative that the police behaved themselves remarkably well.

UNIVERSITY LAW COLLEGE.

The students of the University Law College also did not attend their classes on Thursday. It is understood that they had passed a resolution declaring that they would not pay their college fees until the Government withdrew the measures prohibiting public meetings and volunteer organisations.

Presidency, Sankrit and Medical Colleges remain so far unaffected.

On enquiry it has been ascertained that the majority of the strikers belonged to the 1st and 3rd year classes.

The "Servant", of January 21, writes:—The following speaks for itself:—

NOTICE.

"Members of the Hardinge Hostel are informed that unless they attend the classes they will be asked to leave the Hostel at once.

By Order of the Vice-Chancellor,
(Sd.) A. R. Chatterjee,
Spdt., Hardinge Hostel.

Jan., 19., 1922.

AN APPEAL.

The Working Committee of the University Law College Students fervently appeal to the Law College students to stand firm by the resolutions of the 19th January, 1922, ila., 'to refrain from attending classes till the notifications issued and orders passed under the two repressive laws complained of are withdrawn.' Let it not be said to our eternal shame that the Law students were so fickle that they could not stand by their words. Even those who dissented are earnestly requested not to disregard the decision of the overwhelming majority; and let them not forget their honour is bound up with ours, and that we stand or fall together.

STUDENTS' STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

The students strike situation is improving to-day. A number of students attended their respective college. It is anticipated that the whole trouble will be over shortly.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING

100 ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.

About one hundred Marwaris and Bhatias were arrested to-day at Lal Bazar on a charge of gambling.

NO MORE INDIGEST ON AFTER EATING.

That distressing, disagreeable and frequently painful condition known as indigestion from which so many people suffer after eating, can be prevented, or relieved in two minutes, by taking a little Bisurated Magnesia immediately after eating, or whenever pain is felt. It's really wonderful how well this prevents and relieves all forms of stomach trouble due to or accompanied by acidity or food fermentation. If you have acid stomach, heartburn, indigestion, or any other form of stomach trouble, go to the nearest chemist and get some Bisurated Magnesia; he sells it in both powder and tablet forms. Take as directed, and see how soon the pain goes! But be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia look for the word "Bismag" which, for your protection, appears on every package.

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Servants of Indian Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, 15th *December* 1921.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organisation,)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

MALAVIYA CONFERENCE.

VIEWS OF SIR P. C. ROY.

Sir P. C. Roy, the eminent chemist, who had attended the Malaviya Conference at Bombay as a non-party man, on his return to Calcutta, was interviewed by our representative yesterday. The Doctor has brought a very good impression of the Conference, the success of which he said was unqualified.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

The learned Doctor said that the Conference which was attended by Liberals and Independents like himself from all parts of India and with which Mahatma Gandhi closely associated from start to finish has held out the olive branch of peace to the Viceroy and the Government of India. It is true, said the Doctor, that Lord Reading has lost opportunities to conciliate the people of India, but he (Dr. Roy) could not imagine that the Viceroy would repeat the blunder this time. He said that the singular unanimity in the Conference was remarkable and he was deeply impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of Mahatma Gandhi to have a peaceful and honourable settlement of the questions that have been agitating the country.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ATTITUDE.

Dr. Roy said that Mahatma Gandhi used to spend 16 hours a day on the average in the meetings of the Conference or the Committee or closeted with Pundit Malaviya. The Doctor emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the Mahatma was for wrecking the Conference. Nothing could be further from the truth—he said. In fact not only he, but everybody in the Conference, except Sir S. Nair and possibly Pundit Kunzru, was satisfied that Mahatma Gandhi was perfectly reasonable in his attitude. He did not agree with Sir S. Nair, that the conditions for a Round Table Conference given by the Mahatma were impossible.

SIR S. NAIR.

Questioned as to the effect the attitude of Sir Sankaran produced on the Conference, the Doctor replied that the members were surprised and displeased at the attitude of Sir Sankaran. Otherwise it had not the least effect. Nobody expressed then or afterwards despair of disappointment as to the success of the Conference for the conduct of its president. Sir M. Visweswaracharyya of whom the learned Doctor spoke in the highest terms as a scholar, an administrator and a man of varied experience took the chair at a moment's notice and the deliberations went on as if nothing had happened.

Asked to say what the Doctor thought would be the effect of this debacle of Sir Sankaran on the Government, he replied that he did not believe that the Government would attach any importance to it. Sir Sankaran, said the Doctor, had no following in the country. When he left the meeting nobody followed him or followed his example on the next day. Nobody to the Doctor's knowledge sympathised with the views or attitude of Sir S. Nair. "Am I to believe", said the Doctor, "that the Government would throw aside the considered opinion of 200 Liberals and Independents from all parts of India in favour of one solitary man who has no following in the country"?

SIR H. WADIYA.

The learned Doctor said that the speech of Sir Hormusji Wadiya shows how substantial was the agreement among Liberals, Independents and non-cooperators. He added that the greater part of Sir H. Wadiya's speech might as well have been delivered by Mr. C. R. Das. The recent repressive policy of the Government, continued the Doctor, had almost overborne the differences, such as they were between the Liberals and non-cooperators.

REFORMS ILLUSORY.

The Doctor said that there was complete unanimity in the Conference that the Reforms were illusory and must, at the earliest opportunity, be replaced by real control of all departments of the administration by the representatives of the people. The Liberals stand on a common platform with the non-cooperators on this matter. The Doctor thought that the question of Swaraj as well as other questions must be satisfactorily settled in the Round Table Conference. Otherwise, he feared there would be no Liberal party in India.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY VOTE.

Questioned as to what he thought would be the effect of the vote of the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Iswar Saran's motion on the prospect of a Round Table Conference the learned Doctor said that it would make little difference. The Government know as well as any of us that the Reformed Councils are not at all representative institutions, the non-cooperators who have the largest following in the country having refused to stand for election. The vote on Mr. Iswar Saran's resolution is only another demonstration of the utter futility of the Reforms. Rather the vote would enable the Government to enter the negotiations with prestige.—"The Patrika."

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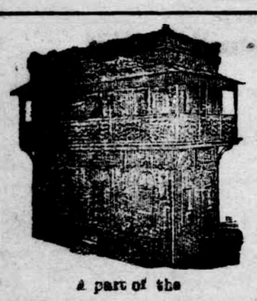

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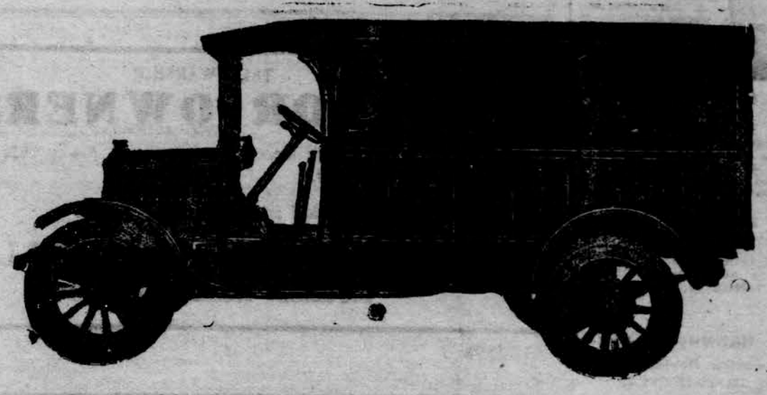

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